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Gas Fixtures.

ADAMS AND WABASH

PRINTS ALL THE NEWS.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LX.—NO. 297. THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1901—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

AN EXCHANGE OF COURTESIES AT NEW HAVEN

Yale grants degrees to men from all over the world and the distinction is reciprocated.

NEWS—Summarized and Indexed.

THE WEATHER— THURSDAY, OCT. 24, 1901.

Fair and slightly cooler Thursday and Friday; north to northeast winds. Sun rises at 6:22; sets at 5:07. Moon sets at 2:42 a. m.

LOCAL:—

Fire at Hammond, Ind., partly destroyed plant of the Hammond Packing company and caused a loss of $500,000. Two men severely injured by falling walls.

Three men arrested at Corning, N. Y., who had a small satchel full of stamps and carried burglars' tools. Suspected of Chicago postoffice robbery.

Captain Colleran's story that Barrett was set free because of a telephone message from Milwaukee declared false by police officials of the latter city.

Charlotte Christian, aged 15, of Ottumwa, Ia., fled to Chicago, where she planned to earn her own living rather than go to boarding school.

Superintendent Nourse tried by the Civil Service commission for alleged discourtesy to Alfred Munzer. His conduct commended.

W. D. Graham, aged 16, of the English High and Manual Training School, showed surprising strength in a medical examination.

Actors at Jewish theated leaped over the footlights and assisted in capture of man accused of robbing the leading man.

Cory Millard, the son of a Milwaukee clergyman, convicted of crime for the tenth time, the charge being burglary.

Decision in the tax mandamus case brought by the Teachers' Federation expected to be announced today.

Trustees of First Methodist Church refused offer of $750,000 for the property.

DOMESTIC:—

Exercises held at Yale commemorative of the two hundredth anniversary of the university. Honorary degrees conferred on President Roosevelt and three score others prominent in public life, literature, and the church.

Governor Yates in address before the charity confrence at Lincoln declared Speaker Sherman should be blamed for the defeat of the civil service bill in the last General Assembly.

Express messenger on a Southern Pacific train near Eugene, Ore., prevented looting of his car by robbers. Fought off holdup men with revolver after car was blown open.

Mayor Harrison and other Chicago officials appeared before State Board of Equalization and asked that the assessments of corporations be increased.

Mrs. Leonora Piper, the Boston trance medium, reconsidered her decision to give up spirit work and will remain with former associates.

President Roosevelt while driving near Farmington, Conn., jumped a fence and helped a farmer round up some refractory cattle.

Calvé refused to sing at Nashville, Tenn., because she did not get an encore at Louisville.

Buffalo Exposition will end $4,100,000 in debt.

FOREIGN:—

Winston Churchill in speech at Leicester denounced the government's conduct of the war in south Africa, which he characterized as a blunder.

Colombia insurgents defeated by government troops in a battle near Bogota. One hundred rebels killed.

Statue to Gladstone unveiled at Manchester, John Morley making the address.

Chile occupied territory in Cordilleres claimed by Argentine government.

NEW YORK:—

Community of interest idea as applied to banks is to result in two giant financial concerns in New York, controlled by powerful moneyed interests. First National Bank to acquire control of Chase National.

Young woman who lost a bet on Shamrock II. rode for an hour in Broadway attired as a cowboy.

Republican canvass of 122 election districts indicated Low will have a majority of 84,000 in the city.

Army hospital steward at Fort Slocum charged with stealing $15,000 from the government.

Man and woman found dead in a Raines hotel, believed to be a case of murder and suicide.

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WASHINGTON:—

General Miles' annual report will oppose the repeal of the canteen law. Declared there is less dissipation and drunkenness now, but more desertions. His statements disproved by statistics collected by General Corbin.

Admiral Schley will testify today in the Santiago inquiry and will be the final witness in his own behalf. Account of the Admiral's bravery during the battle with Cervera's fleet cheered by audience at hearing.

War department officials will increase force in Philippines if necessary to uphold the civil authorities of the islands. Taft to be given all the help he wants.

G. W. Whitehead, collector of customs at San Juan, may be made appraiser of the port of New York.

Lieutenant Colonel C. H. Whipple assigned to duty in Manila as chief paymaster in the Philippines.

POLITICAL:—

Tilden Democracy will hold its first open meeting tonight in the campaign against the Burke-Harrison faction of the party. Thomas A. Moran and J. H. Eckels to speak.

SPORTING:—

Football results: Chicago 7, Hyde Park 0; Princeton 30, Orange Athletic club 0; Pennsylvania 22, Gettysburg 0; Princeton-Yale 6, Chicago Law School 0.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
BOULOGNE	Amsterdam	
CHERBOURG		K. M. Theresa
GLASGOW	Numidian	
HONGKONG	Tosa Maru	
HONGKONG	Tacoma	
HAMBURG	Columbia	
LEGHORN	Victoria	
LIVERPOOL	Canadian	
LIVERPOOL	Oceanic	
LIVERPOOL	Tauric	
NEW YORK	Britannia	F. Bismarck
NEW YORK		Philadelphia
NEW YORK		Kensington
NEW YORK		Teutonic
SAN FRISCO	City of Pekin	America Maru
S'HAMPTON	St. Louis	

YALE'S SECOND CENTURY ENDED; MANY HONORED

President Roosevelt Is Among Those Who Receive Degrees from the University.

PARADE IS IMPRESSIVE.

Men Noted in Various Walks of Life Don the Cap and Gown and March Across the Famed Campus.

DAY CLOSED BY RECEPTION.

Five Thousand Graduates and a Great Throng of Visitors Take Part in the Celebration at New Haven.

TRIBUTE BY JUSTICE BREWER.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

New Haven, Conn., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—With solemn and impressive ceremonies and brilliant entertainments Yale University tonight closed the celebration of the completion of its second century of life.

The events of the day were participated in by the President of the United States, other great men in public life, distinguished foreign statesmen, church dignitaries, heads of many educational institutions, both at home and abroad, men prominent in the world of literature, and others in many walks of life.

Never has there been an occasion of the kind which brought together so notable an assemblage. Graduates to the number of more than 5,000 were in the city, and fully 150,000 strangers were crowded into the streets of the little university city.

While President Roosevelt was the central figure in the events of the day the attention paid to him detracted in no way from the interest in the celebration of the university's 200th birthday anniversary.

Procession the Chief Feature.

The procession of the faculty, those guests upon whom degrees were conferred, officials of the university, the city, the State, and the nation, and others entitled to the privilege, was the most impressive feature of the day. Across the campus and into the Hyperion Theater the long file of men in cap and gown made its way. In the theater, before the announcement of the honorary degrees and their recipients, a commemorative ode by Edmund Clarence Stedman was read, and a notable address was delivered by Justice Brewer of the United States Supreme Court.

President Roosevelt was the last to be given a degree, the one awarded him before the sad tragedy which elevated him to the position foremost in the land.

A reception in the evening was the final scene in the celebration. President Roosevelt stood with President Hadley of the university and his wife during the entertainment. No handshaking was indulged in—a novel feature for a function of this kind.

Roosevelt Dons Cap and Gown.

President Roosevelt came to town early this morning. He came from Farmington, Conn., where he had been visiting his sister, the wife of Rear Admiral Cowles, and was escorted from his car to the campus by Governor McLean at the head of the entire Second Regiment of the Connecticut militia. There the President replaced his hat with a "mortar board," donned the gown provided for him, and, with President Hadley of Yale, led the procession to the theater where he was to receive his degree.

Behind the two, all clad in caps and gowns, the foreigners resplendent in scarlet and gold, the Americans rich in heavy black silk, hiding the purple underneath, marched a notable company, a parade of over 500 men such as has not been known before in this country.

Noted Men in the Procession.

In the line, after the Governor and other State officers, walked Chief Justice Fuller of the Supreme Court of the United States and Justice Brewer of the same court, Senators Hawley and Platt, Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul and the Marquis Ito of Japan, Secretary of State Hay and Ambassador to England Choate, Seth Low of New York and Whitelaw Reid, ex-Secretary of State Olney and Professors Ko Kuhara and Murakoka of the Tokio University, Japan.

Behind followed a long line of college Presidents and professors. These were there: President Harper of the University of Chicago, President Barnes of Illinois College, Professor Carrier of the McCormick Theological Seminary, President Draper of the University of Illinois, President Eaton of Beloit, and President Northrup of Minnesota. Hardly a college in the land was not represented and there were many from other lands who had sent their agents. President Carter of Phillips Academy, Andover, was at the head of a line of representatives of preparatory schools.

March Through the Campus.

This procession marched from Alumni Hall through the campus to the Hyperion Theater, across the way, and there the degrees were conferred. There were sixty-five of them presented, and President Roosevelt was the last. Three Chicago men were honored—Chief Justice Fuller, President Harper, and Professor Michaelson of the University of Chicago.

When President Hadley conferred the degree of doctor of laws on President Roosevelt the decorum of the ceremony, which till then had been unbroken save as applause broke forth, was forgotten, and there were cries for a speech.

President's Tribute to Yale.

The President of the United States looked nonplused for a moment, and then, stepping to the front of the stage, said:

"I have never worked at a task worth doing but that I have found myself shoulder to shoulder with sons of Yale."

The President spoke slowly and with emphasis, and when he had finished this first sentence he was cheered again.

"I have never yet been in any struggle for righteousness or decency that Yale men have not been on hand to give me strength and courage.

(Continued on fourth page.)

MAY HAVE STAMP THIEVES

CORNING, N. Y., POLICE MAKE IMPORTANT ARRESTS.

Three Men Hiding in Coal Car Overpowered and Locked Up — Satchel Carried by One "William Curran" Filled with Postage Stamps, and the Federal Authorities Hope They May Be Part of Booty Secured in Chicago on Sunday.

The daring thieves who looted the stamp vault of the Chicago Postoffice some time on Sunday may be under arrest in New York. Three were arrested carrying a valise filled with postage stamps of large denominations, and this leads the authorities to connect the prisoners with the Chicago robbery.

The police of Corning, N. Y., made the arrest yesterday afternoon after a struggle. The prisoners—three desperate looking men—were arrested in the New York Central yards at Corning yesterday afternoon by the company's detective, John Tracy, assisted by the local police. Word had been sent on from Lyons, N. Y., that the gang was on a freight train made up of coal cars, and when the train pulled into the yards at Corning the three men were found partly hidden under the coal. They put up a desperate fight before they were overcome and handcuffed.

A satchel carried by one of the gang, who gave his name as William Curran and his home as Trenton, N. J., was found to be stuffed full of postage stamps of large denominations. There was a large quantity of postage due stamps in the grip. The authorities declined to state the value of the satchel's contents, but immediately telegraphed United States Marshal Compton at Elmira, N. Y. A representative of Marshal Compton arrived in Corning last night to conduct an investigation and take charge of the stamps.

Federal Authorities at Work.

The three men are in the Corning Jail pending the investigation being made by the Federal authorities. The latter will neither admit or deny that they believe the stamps are part of those stolen from the Chicago Postoffice.

Another satchel contained a complete set of steel braces and bits such as those used by safe-blowers, together with a large quantity of clothing.

Among the clothing was a woman's complete outfit, which the police believe the men used as a disguise on some of their jobs. Each of the three men when searched were found to have on several shirts and suits of underwear and each wore two overcoats.

No papers of any kind were found on them, and there is nothing to show where they came from. Curran, who had the satchel containing the stamps, was the only one who would tell his home address. Another one of the trio said his name was William Porter.

Clew in New Clothing.

None of the men would tell where they got the stamps. Porter and the silent member of the trio declared the stamps belonged to Curran alone. Curran was more travel stained than his companions, looking as though he had traveled a long distance. He would say nothing about the stamps. There is no doubt in the minds of the police that the men constitute the whole or part of a gang of desperate robbers. The clothing which they wore and carried in the satchel was new and some of the articles were still marked with shop tags. By means of these tags the police admit that they hope to trace the recent events of the gang, but they refuse to give out any information.

Fight with Ohio Postoffice Robbers.

Columbus, O., Oct. 23.—Burglars robbed the postoffice at Centerburg, O., of $300 in cash and $700 in stamps at an early hour this morning. They were pursued all day by hundreds of men. This evening they were discovered in the woods. The pursuers opened fire. One robber surrendered. The other was badly wounded, but managed to escape in the darkness.

The captured man gives his name as George Morris and says he is from Columbus. When approached by Sheriff Schaefer at the police station Morris attacked him like a maniac, and the Sheriff knocked the desperado down three times before he gave up. A picket line has been formed around the woods where the other burglars are supposed to be to shut off their escape.

CALVE REFUSES TO SING.

Maurice Grau's Prima Donna Angered Because She Fails to Get an Encore in Louisville.

Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Mme. Calvé, the opera singer of the Maurice Grau company, refused to appear in "Carmen" here tonight, where the company played to a $15,000 house. In consequence, Manager Grau forfeited $2,000 to the Philharmonic society.

The Louisville grand opera audience was cold and unresponsive. Calvé did not receive an encore. She did not like the zero treatment, and declared she would not sing in Nashville, Memphis, or Atlanta, according to a story from the inside.

Five thousand people crowded the house tonight and were disappointed. The work of a substitute was good enough, but they had dreamed of seeing Calvé. It was said Calvé suffered from a cold. Three leading physicians called on her today. Here is what they said:

"We called upon Mme. Calvé and found her complaining of a bronchial irritation, which she insists will incapacitate her to sing tonight."

The physicians say tonight that they made no examination of Calvé's throat.

FAIRBANKS TO WORK FOR DAWES

Alleged Agreement to Stump State if Illinois Man Will Help Presidential Boom.

Senator Fairbanks of Indiana is to stump Illinois in support of Charles G. Dawes for the United States Senate, it is said, if Mr. Dawes will do all he can to swing the Illinois delegation for Fairbanks for the Presidential nomination in 1904. This, it is related, is the compact made yesterday between Charles S. Hernley, former chairman of the Indiana Republican State Central committee, and Mr. Dawes. Should Mr. Dawes fail in election to the Senate the compact, it is said, still is binding.

PROFITS BY RAIDING "CRAPS."

Newsboys Charge That a Policeman Takes Their Money and Keeps It.

Newsboys and bootblacks at Halsted and Madison streets are up in arms against a policeman who swooped down on their game of "craps" yesterday afternoon and carried away over 60 cents. The same policeman, say the boys, has broken up several of their games and they intend to find out what has been done with the money and dice captured. At the Desplaines Street Station it was said that none of the seizures had been reported.

DODGES DYNAMITE; SAVES TREASURE.

Express Messenger Prevents Looting of a Southern Pacific Train in Oregon.

ONE ROBBERY THAT FAILS

Bandits Driven Off After a Fight in Which Bullets Fly Thickly from Both Sides.

ONLY MAIL SACKS RIFLED.

Eugene, Ore., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The bravery of Express Messenger Charles prevented the robbery of the north-bound Southern Pacific train at 3 o'clock this morning near Walker's Station, fifteen miles south of here.

The messenger refused to leave his car, even after it had been blown open with dynamite. He opened fire on the robbers, himself undismayed by the fusillade of bullets fired at him, and finally, when they threw a charge of dynamite with a burning fuse into the car, he picked it up and threw it outside, where it exploded an instant later.

Fail to Get Express Treasure.

The robbers next compelled the engineer to crawl into the opening made by the dynamite explosion in the side of the car, hoping to use him as a shield. The messenger, however, kept up a steady fire over the engineer's head. The robbers then gave up their efforts to secure the express treasure, and after rifling the mail pouches cut the engine loose and compelled the engineer to carry them to the outskirts of Eugene, where they disembarked and disappeared in the darkness.

The attempted robbery was planned like scores of other robberies in the last two years. They got on the train just as it was pulling out of Cottage Grove. After passing Walker's Station they climbed over the tender, and with drawn revolvers compelled the engineer to stop the train. The train was then cut in two, and the engine, express, and mail cars taken some distance ahead, the fireman and helper being left behind.

Express Messenger's Story

"I was threatened with all sorts of things," said Express Messenger Charles in talking of his experience. "I made no response and was given a salute with dynamite. The first charge blew open one of the doors and knocked me down. My overalls were blown into shreds and my legs scratched somewhat, but otherwise I was unhurt.

"A second shot blew open the door at the other end of the car. The third shot failed to go off, as I had removed my shoes and quietly walked over to the dynamite and detached the fuse.

"Two more shots exploded, each of them blowing a hole in the floor of the car. All told, four shots went off in the car, two failed to explode, and one I prevented from exploding by removing the fuse.

"All efforts to compel me to open up or leave the car failing, the engineer was sent in through the opening blown into the side. I ordered him to get out, and fired a shot over his head with my shotgun. The entire ceremony lasted about forty minutes. The engineer retired after I fired the shot and ordered him to leave, and I was not molested further?"

Engineer Fires the Dynamite.

Engineer Burt Lucas said: "I was compelled to uncouple the engine, run it up the track, and then return with the robbers to the detached train. The robbers wore aprons, in the pockets of which they carried sticks of dynamite.

"Upon reaching the express car the robbers commanded the messenger to open up. No response came to his demand. I was then compelled to shoot off the dynamite, and as this had no effect on the express messenger the robbers forced me to crawl into the car through one of the holes blown in the door.

"The robbers then abandoned the attack on the express car and turned their attention to the mail car.

"The mail clerk was covered with a revolver, while I was compelled to open mail sacks. After the mail was dumped out the robbers sorted it and had the messenger hold the sack while they took what they wanted. But one sack of registered mail was taken."

ATTEMPT DARING ROBBERY, DEPENDING ON A "PULL."

Two Men, Said to Be Well Known Pickpockets, Try to Steal a Purse at Busiest Corner and Are Arrested.

Thomas Carroll and William Dyer, said by the police to be two of the best-known pickpockets in the West, and credited with a strong "pull" in high police circles, attempted a daring robbery at the most crowded corner of Chicago yesterday. The victim was Mrs. B. Schoenfield of Glen Ellyn, who was walking past the corner of State and Madison streets at 1 p. m.

As one of the men jostled Mrs. Schoenfield the other tugged at the purse she held in her hand. She screamed, but the men persisted in the attempt and only fled when they saw Detective William Egan of Chief O'Neill's office running through the crowd toward them. The crowd blocked their escape and both were placed under arrest by the detective.

The men laughed at their capture and told the detective to hurry them to the station, as they would be at liberty soon. They were removed to the Warren Avenue Station, but were not booked for several hours, during which time their political friends made great efforts to locate them. They will appear before Justice Chott today.

PREFERS DEATH TO SCHOOL.

Illinois Girl Fatally Shoots Herself Because Her Parents Insisted She Resume Attendance.

Bunker Hill, Ill., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Because the parents of Miss Ollie Reno, 16 years old, insisted that she attend school, which she did not want to do, she secured a revolver and fired a ball into her chest just above the heart. As a result she is dying from the wound. The attending physicians entertain no hope for her recovery. Miss Reno had had some trouble with her playmates and for that reason did not wish to resume attendance.

ACTORS IN A STREET CHASE

DESERT JEWISH THEATER TO PURSUE SUPPOSED THIEF.

Performers and Musicians in the Employ of Ellis Glickman Run from the Playhouse and Hold Captive a Fellow Who Is Accused of Robbing the Leading Man—Manager Has Trouble in Rounding Up His Talent—Want to Follow Prisoner.

A theatrical company leaped over the footlights yesterday, and assisted by an orchestra, from base drummer to trombonist, succeeded in running down a stranger who is accused of robbing the leading man of the company of valuables to the extent of $500.

The base drummer, frantically waving his drumstick, led in the chase, while the others, thirty-one in number, were close at his heels. The supposed robber, a hundred feet ahead of his pursuers, exerted every effort to escape, but was run down when Detectives Weisse and Mahoney reinforced the actors and musicians and forced the fugitive to dash into the door of a house in Jefferson street.

The actors who took part in the pursuit constitute the stock in trade of Ellis Glickman, manager of the Jewish theater which bears his name. The musicians also were in Mr. Glickman's employ.

Actors Forget the Stage.

After the chase was over Manager Glickman, who was one of the pursuers himself, tried to "round up" his excited performers and take them back to the theater, where a rehearsal of "The Jewish Immigrant" had been in progress.

The impresario found himself grappling with the problem of his managerial career. The thoroughly aroused Jews were intent upon following the suspect to the police station, seemingly fearing that the prisoner, who was meek as could be, would annihilate the two detectives and take to his heels again. Mr. Glickman pleaded and stormed, but not until he had made threats of fines could his performers be induced to return to the playhouse.

The chase resulted through the fact that E. Rothstein, the leading man, had been the victim of burglars. On Sunday evening while Rothstein was performing at the theater his flat at 28 Macalister place was entered and diamonds and jewelry to the value of $500 stolen. The man pursued yesterday was seen selling jewelry at Madison and Desplaines streets by a stage hand, who gave the alarm, and the chase followed.

Rothstein failed to identify the jewelry found in the possession of the prisoner, but the man, James Andrews, is being held.

Actors Have Stiff Legs.

At the theater last night the play moved along smoothly enough, although there seemed to be just a little stiffness in the legs of some of the players who hadn't trained as foot racers lately. Manager Glickman watched the performance critically and appeared satisfied that his actors really were back to a realization of their duties.

"For a little while today it looked as if all of my actors would desert me and try for places with Chief O'Neill," he said. "They were intent, of course, on catching the man who is accused of robbing our leading man of his jewelry.

"There are thirty-one members of the company and orchestra, and so far as I know every member of the force joined in the chase. The women, of course, soon were outdistanced and didn't cut much figure in the pursuit. It wasn't a dress rehearsal. Had it been we would have presented a curious spectacle."

PAN-AMERICAN FAIR TO END $4,100,000 IN DEBT.

Exposition Will Default in Payment of First and Second Mortgage Bonds, Stock, and Floating Indebtedness.

Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—At a meeting of the Executive committee of the Pan-American Exposition this afternoon an unofficial statement was made that the exposition probably will default in the sum of $4,100,000. This will include $500,000 of the first mortgage bonds, $500,000 of second mortgage bonds, $2,100,000 stock, and other indebtedness $1,000,000.

Of the original $2,500,000 first mortgage bonds, 5 per cent has been paid and the Treasurer will be able to pay 30 per cent more. The balance will be a default.

The second bond issue of $500,000 will be defaulted entirely. There will not be the least return on the $1,600,000 of stock sold outright nor on the $500,000 of stock given as a bonus to the second bondholders.

The question which will now perturb the holders of exposition paper is whether the stockholders can be assessed for the shortage of $4,100,000. While it is not believed they can, the matter is yet to be decided.

Many of the building contractors have been paid only 30 per cent on their contracts, and there is little prospect that they will ever receive any more.

A plumber who obtained judgment against the exposition has laid claim to one of the buildings to satisfy the judgment. Other suits are pending against the exposition company.

YATES NOW HAS A BODYGUARD.

Charles Treys of Jacksonville Appointed "Orderly to the Governor" at $60 a Month.

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Governor Yates has created a new office, that of "Orderly to the Governor." Charles Treys of Jacksonville has been named for the place. The salary incident to the position is $60 per month and Mr. Treys' name is carried on the roll of the Secretary of State.

The orderly to the Governor lingers in and around the executive office and the mansion. He is to maintain a watchful eye for cranks and evil-disposed persons who might annoy or attempt bodily harm to the Chief Executive. If occasion demands he is to summarily eject unruly people, thus restoring order.

Mr. Treys is by training, association, and physique eminently qualified for the responsible position to which he has been appointed. A close observation of the rough times in the early days of Dodge City, Kas., enured him the vicissitudes of life. Long service as night Chief of Police of the City of Jacksonville has made him still more valuable. He is a man of fine presence, keen and alert at all times.

SPAULDING FREE ONCE MORE.

Man Wanted for Daring Diamond Robbery Jumps Bond—Chicago Police Too Late.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Detectives searched the town this afternoon and tonight for Burt A. Spaulding, who was known here as Roy A. Houghton. Twenty-four hours after he got out on bond the Chief of Police of Chicago telegraphed to Chief Hayes that he was wanted in Chicago for a daring diamond robbery. Up to a late hour this evening Spaulding had not been captured.

FLAMES ATTACK HAMMOND PLANT.

Great Packing Shops One-Third Destroyed, Involving a Loss of at Least $500,000.

TO BE REBUILT AT ONCE.

Engines Sent from Chicago, but Marshal Campion's Orders Are Spurned by Local Men.

RAPID PROGRESS OF FIRE.

After Eating Up the Beef House, in Which It Started, It Threatens the Canning Department.

CONCERN WIPED OUT IN 1889.

For a second time the City of Hammond, Ind., and its largest corporation were visited by a large fire when, last night, the main portion of the plant of the G. H. Hammond company was destroyed. The loss caused by the latter blaze is $500,000, covered by insurance. The former visitation was in 1889, when practically the entire plant was burned.

The latter fire began at 5:45 p. m., near the elevator, in the meat-cooling plant. It spread rapidly. Soon the entire frame structure was in ruins. At 9 o'clock the flames attacked the brick cooling plant, and this was still burning at 2 o'clock this morning. At that hour the wind veered to the northwest, and the canning factory was in danger. Marshal Campion said, however, that he had no further fear of loss unless a strong wind arose, which would carry the firebrands to the roofs of the adjacent buildings.

The plant will be rebuilt immediately. In the meantime the South Omaha branch, recently closed, will be reopened and the Western portion of the Chicago receipts diverted to that point.

Two men were caught by falling walls and severely injured.

The Injured.

Buckner, Albert, of the Hammond Fire department; right arm broken and face badly burned.

Maloney, J. K.; both arms burned, burned about the face and lower limbs.

Fire Departments Disagree.

One of the unpleasant features of the fire was the friction observed between the Hammond and the Chicago firemen, who were called to help put out the flames. Chief Hahn of Hammond would not concede the place of command to Marshal Campion. As a result orders were countermanded, and for a time efforts of the Chicago firemen were discounted. Finally Marshal Campion assumed command and ordered his men to begin the fight, regardless of the Hammond Chief, on the lines he thought would prove most effective. From that time on smoke, instead of flames, began to rise from the ruins, and gradually the fire was forced back until the packing company's officers began to feel their plant was safe.

The fire was spectacular, millions of sparks rising high in the air and illuminating the town and surrounding country.

Rush for Places of Safety.

When the fire began news of the blaze spread to every part of the buildings and drove the men panic-stricken outside. The local fire department responded, and with it came hundreds of citizens from all parts of Hammond to watch the flames.

Employés about the plant hastened to drive the frightened stock from the pens to places of safety.

Appeals for assistance were sent to Kensington, Pullman, South Chicago, and Chicago. These responded promptly, but the frame buildings burned like tinder, and roof after roof fell to the ground.

Acres Quickly Burned Over.

Before the Chicago Fire department arrived at 9:30 o'clock three acres of territory had been devastated, and the flames had attacked the great export cooler recently completed. As line after line of hose was run about this building it began to be realized that the firemen could do no more than to keep the flames from spreading, and only by the hardest kind of work could do this.

The fire started in the tripe department over the beef cooler. When discovered it was burning rapidly about the elevator, and shut off egress in that direction. The stairways are broad, however, and the men had no difficulty in escaping. As they passed out they met a company of the fire department under Chief Fallon dragging a line of hose into the burning structure. Some of the employés went back to aid in the fight, but the efforts of the department were futile. The frame buildings burned like tinder. As the blaze sprang towards the ceiling there was the crackling of grease mingling with the occasional crash of falling beams.

Blowing from the west the wind carried the flames the full length of the building. The back portion being of wood gave fuel for the attack of the export building, which was of brick.

Call Sent to Chicago.

Finding there was no hope of the company's fire department overcoming the flames, Superintendent E. L. Phipps sent a call to the Chicago department for assistance. Immediately upon receipt of the request Chief Musham ordered engines 17, 32, 80, and 87 to load on trains and leave at once for Hammond. Engines 80 and 87 were loaded on cars at Kensington, and under command of Battalion Marshal Kenyon began the run to the Indiana city. While engines from the far South Side were flying across the marshes Chief Musham ordered the other engines to the Fort Wayne yards at Madison and Canal streets.

After some delay, owing to misunderstanding orders, engine 32 was loaded on a flat car. Marshal Campion took charge of this relief train. Stopping only long enough to attach a car for the engine crews, a second train was prepared and Captain Edward Buckley was put in charge.

Spread of Flames Checked.

When the Fort Wayne train arrived Marshal Campion went to the packing plant, and the Chicago company was soon in action. Though they were unable to extinguish the flames in the big cooling-house they held the flames in check. As the firemen backed away from the falling walls their efforts to

save the City of Hammond were heartily cheered by the immense crowd. As firebrand after firebrand was lifted out of the flames by the wind and carried over the city property-owners became uneasy.

Less than half a block away were stores, cottages, owned by the men employed in the plant, and only a little further away the business portion of the city. Had the flames secured a foothold there the whole town would have been swept.

Immense Structure Destroyed.

The total space of nearly four acres burned over was occupied by structures practically connected together into one immense building. That structure contained a half dozen different departments. It comprised coolers 1 and 2 and slaughter-houses 3 and 5. Adjacent were the fire department and sheep pens.

The buildings were all filled with packing property of considerable value, the export cooler alone containing enough to fill two large ships which were to sail for Liverpool. The cellar of the sheep killing department was filled with hides. There were tons of lard and other valuable property in other sections.

Outside in the sheep pens was a train load of sheep, only a little further away was a train load of cattle. On the tracks alongside the pens stood two trains whose cars were filled with cattle waiting to be unloaded. These were backed to a place of safety, while the sheep and cattle nearest to the burning buildings were driven in haste to outlying pens. Fortunately the pens were east of the fire, whose blazing embers were being borne in an opposite direction by the wind. This kept the animals from stampeding.

Hahn's Reply to Campion.

When Campion appeared upon the scene the flames were far beyond control and were threatening the meathouse. Campion inquired of Hahn why he did not strike the fire in a vital spot and make an effort to keep it under control in the meathouse. Hahn replied that he was fire marshal of Hammond and would take no orders from Campion. A few minutes later he countermanded an order given to a Hammond company by Chief Campion and had the men removed from where Campion had placed them. Chief Campion said nothing more to the Hammond firemen, confining himself to the force which he had brought from Chicago.

When asked about the action of Chief Hahn, Patrick Reilly, Mayor of Hammond, said that he could not understand it. Mayor Reilly then sought out Chief Campion and offered an apology for the action of Chief Hahn, and said that he was sorry the reception extended the Chicago firemen had been anything but pleasant.

"The treatment extended to Marshal Campion and his assistants by Chief Hahn will be investigated fully," he said. "Such a thing cannot be unnoticed, because all Hammond is under obligations to Musham, Campion, and the crews of firemen who have striven so earnestly to save the city from ruin."

Marshal Campion felt the treatment which he had been offered him by Chief Hahn. Speaking of it he said:

"The fire departments of the two cities are not working in unison. I was told that I could give no orders to Hammond firemen, and from that time on I did not do so."

Proposes to Take No Orders.

When asked about his attitude towards Campion Chief Hahn said:

"I am Fire Marshal of this city, and I don't propose to take any orders or have any of my men take orders from Marshal Campion, and the same would apply to Chief Musham, if he were here."

Hahn then turned to a company of Hammond firemen who were tugging at a line of hose and said nothing more.

Mayor Reilly later approached Chief Hahn to ask him about his treatment of the Chicago firemen. He had no opportunity to do so, however, as the Hammond Fire Marshal was too busily engaged in trying to discover a crew of the company's men who had accidentally turned a hose upon him.

Chief James Fallon of the Hammond Packing company's private department offered his services to Chief Campion, and the fire had gained such headway that the building was doomed before effective joint work could be done.

Fierce Blaze, Says Campion.

"The fire was as fierce a blaze as I have seen for some time," said Marshal Campion. "The work done by Chief Fallon and his men of the Hammond company's company was most able, and their friendly cooperation resulted in saving other sections and the plant. Fallon's men assisted the crew of engine 66 in extinguishing a threatening blaze in the engine room, and in every instance where I gave a command Fallon's men were as anxious to execute the order as my own men. He tried in every way to assist us, and he and his men demonstrated that the Hammond company is not nothing in keeping its private fire department in readiness.

"The fire had a good chance to spread in the face of the high northwest wind, and Hammond has reason to be thankful that none of the frame houses was fired by the millions of sparks which swept away over the city to the south of the big packing plant."

Vice President Vogel Talks.

Vice President F. E. Vogel of the Hammond company said early this morning:

"The loss to the plant will be $500,000. This amount is fully insured in Chicago and some of it in Hammond. We have been in the habit of watching our policies closely and not permitting any of them to lapse. This end of the business is as important with us as almost any other.

"Five years ago we had an arrangement with Chief Swenie of Chicago that in case of fire he would stand ready to send us assistance when it was asked for. This agreement covered the fireboats, though we found out later that the water in the river near the plant was not deep enough to let the boats get within fighting distance.

"Immediately upon hearing of the fire in the plant last evening I sized up the situation and in a few moments was in conversation with Chief Musham of Chicago. A few minutes later he told me that two companies of firemen were on the way to Hammond and that more were being loaded. We appreciate his prompt action in giving us assistance, and are convinced that the assistance lent by him had much to do with checking the fire and holding it in our grounds."

Vice President Vogel was much chagrined when he heard of the curt reception extended toward the Chicago firemen on their arrival at the plant.

Contents of Burned Structure.

The "beefhouse," as the burned building was known, was a five-story brick structure with pitch and tar roof. On the east side of the building the cattle were driven from the pens to the runway of the killing floor, where the slaughtering was done. Then a motor raised the floor and dumped the carcasses on the skinning platform. The carcasses were then scrubbed, weighed, and run into the "coolers," as the refrigerators were known. The heads, stomachs, hoofs, etc., were carried to the east end of this floor and cleaned, the stomachs then being taken to the floor above to the "tripe shop" and cured and cooked. It is probable that the fire originated from one of these boilers becoming overheated.

On this floor to the westward were located the export coolers. Directly underneath was the storage for the "calves," as the small cattle are known. These coolers were subdivided into many small rooms that contained 100 cattle each, according to grade.

The cellar was fitted with a cooling apparatus, and it was here that hams were taken and cured. These cellars sometimes contained 10,000 tons of meat in different stages of curing.

Separated only by a brick wall from this building and really a part of it was the butterine factory that used up three carloads of milk a day in making the substitute for butter. On the top floor of the "butter factory" the company's fire department, consisting of twenty-four men, slept at night.

Capacity of the Plant.

The plant before the visit of last night's fire was one of the most adequately equipped of its kind in the country. Besides the slaughtering facilities maintained there were separate plants for the manufacture of butterine and other packing products, a fertilizer factory, canning factory, car shops, etc. A year's slaughtering capacity was 600,000 cattle, 900,000 sheep, and 800,000 hogs. The yearly output of oleomargarine amounted to 5,000,000 pounds, 30,000 tierces of oleo oil, and thousands of barrels of tallow and stearine were turned out during the year, besides immense quantities of other products having a commercial value.

REPUBLICS TOLD TO AVERT WAR.

Pan-American Conference Advises Venezuela and Colombia.

SEES A PERIL FOR ALL

Resolutions Urging Settlement Are Passed Unanimously at Mexico Session.

BOTH STATES MAY YIELD.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 23.—War between Colombia and Venezuela will be an impossibility if the efforts of the delegates to the Pan-American conference now in session in this city are successful.

Before permanent organization was effected the conference today passed resolutions urging the two republics to find a basis for settlement of the existing difficulties and telling them of the serious results to American unity likely to follow a resort to arms.

The resolutions, which were presented by the signers, were laid before the convention this afternoon when it was supposed that rules and organization would be the only topic.

All Countries Must Be at Peace.

Following is the text of the resolutions:

"Whereas, The American international conference in Mexico considers that peace is the first condition of prosperity and national progress; that peace between the States represented in this conference is indispensable in order that their work should have the result that is sought; that this conference invoking the common origin, historic traditions, and solidarity of interests of the Republics of Colombia and Venezuela, considers it opportune to direct a friendly and deferential word to the governments of the countries before mentioned in order to prevent any sad conflict, which in the present circumstance might alter the cordial relations between these sister republics; now then be it

"Resolved, 1. That it convey its desire that the governments of the republics referred to, inspiring themselves in sentiments already expressed, may reach an equitable and rational agreement of their present difficulties.

"2. That the President of the congress be authorized to transmit to the respective governments this resolution in the hope that it may be received in the same spirit of cordiality and deference in which it has been inspired.

"A. HERMEJOR,
"For the Argentine delegation.
"FERNANDO ACTUAL,
"For the Bolivian delegation.
"CECIL OBRIE,
"For the Paraguayan delegation.
"MANUEL ALVAREZ CALDERON,
"For the Peruvian delegation.
"JOSE HYGIO,
"For the Brazilian delegation.
"JUAN CUESTAS,
"For the Uruguayan delegation."

Chile Holds Action Untimely.

Technical objections were at once raised by the delegates representing Chile, on the ground that this congress was not yet organized; that it was not competent to take the action suggested.

The Chilean delegation, however, manifested itself favorable to the proposition in its essence, taking exception only to the moment of its presentation.

General Rafael Reyes, delegate of Colombia, spoke favorably of the proposition. He stated that war existed officially between his country and Venesuela, and, according to the condition of the border, friction prevailed which might at any time provoke conflict. A similar condition of affairs prevailed, he said, with respect to Ecuador, but the new President of Ecuador, Señor Plaza, had assured Colombia that he would do everything possible to prevent a more serious development and to suppress border troubles.

Colombia, General Reyes said, is in the best of disposition to meet its neighbors half way.

In general terms the proposition was also supported by Jose Gil Fortoul, the delegate of Venesuela. However, in the final voting both the Colombian and Venesuelan delegations, as well as the Chilean delegation, refrained from voting.

The unanimous indorsement of the congress was given the resolution. This was the only business transacted. The congress will not meet tomorrow. Tomorrow night the splendid banquet which the City Council of Mexico offers to the delegates will take place. The next session will be held on Friday night, and it is expected General Reyes will leave soon to assume the Presidency of his country, and put down the rebellion there. There has been talk of giving his proxy to one of the Chilean delegates, which is vigorously opposed by the delegates of Peru and Bolivia.

There was no approach to friction in this afternoon's session and it is now beginning to be believed that the assembly will pass without the much-talked-of unpleasantness.

President McKinley Is Mourned.

The following is the text of the resolution of sympathy on the death of President McKinley proposed by Delegate Corbo of Ecuador at yesterday's session:

"Resolved, That the death of President McKinley is deeply lamented. It was he who asked and was given authority from the American Congress to convene this congress.

"Shortly afterward President Roosevelt declared that he would follow the same policy of his predecessor, which is a guarantee of peace and harmony among the American countries."

At the suggestion of the delegates from Argentina the reference to the policy of President Roosevelt was omitted on the ground that though the members of the congress are individually convinced of the fact announced it would be foreign to the purpose of the conference as a whole to encroach on the ground.

This morning all the members of the American delegation, including the secretaries, were received by President Diaz socially at Chapultepec. Captain Samuel Garcia Cubas of the President's staff acted as interpreter. A pleasant half hour was spent at the castle.

FIRE ENGINE STRIKES A CAR.

Chemical and Milwaukee Avenue Grip Meet at Noble Street and Several Passengers Are Hurt.

A swiftly moving chemical engine crashed into a Milwaukee avenue cable car at Noble street early yesterday morning, injured three persons, and caused a panic among the passengers. The chemical was damaged, but the firemen escaped unhurt. The injured:

Birsn, Ernest, 15 years old; left leg fractured; removed to his home, 158 Wilmot avenue.

Reiling, Joseph, 19 years old, 1049 Lawndale avenue; left leg fractured; removed to his home.

Wolff, Simon, 44 years old, 1022 Milwaukee avenue left leg fractured; removed to his home.

The car was going southward, and the gripman says he did not hear the gong of the chemical engine.

OKLAHOMA WINNER NOT DEAD.

James R. Wood, Who Drew Claim No. 1 at Lawton, Recovering from Illness.

Oklahoma City, Ok. T., Oct. 23.—James R. Wood, who drew Claim No. 1 in the Lawton district, has been dangerously ill and was reported dead, but is recovering.

Indian Summer at French Lick.

Best time of year to drink "Pluto." Two trains daily, via Monon route. Through sleeper 9 p. m. Hotel open year round. City ticket office, 232 Clark street.

TO MARRY JAY GOULD'S YOUNGEST SON.

MISS HELEN MARGARET KELLY

The engagement was announced on Wednesday in New York of Miss Helen Kelly to Frank Jay Gould, the youngest son of the late Jay Gould. Mr. Gould is 24 years old, and his share of the fortune left by his father is $10,000,000. He and his sister Helen live at Livingston. Miss Kelly is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Kelly of New York and a granddaughter of Eugene Kelly.

SCHOOLBOYS A HUSKY LOT

FEW FAIL TO MEET GRIDIRON PHYSICAL TEST.

Medical Inspectors Astonished by the Strength and Ruggedness of W. D. Graham, 16 Years Old, Member of the English High and Manual Training Team — Only Eight Candidates Rejected Out of 111 Examined — Declared Fit for Vigor of Football.

Chicago high school youths who aspire to become heroes of the gridiron have sound, strong, and healthy hearts. This conclusion was arrived at yesterday by the medical inspectors who, under the direction of the Board of Education, have been making examinations of ambitious punters to see whether their constitutions were rugged enough to withstand the vigorous tactics of football.

Having completed the examination in eight high schools and finding but eight boys who were considered physically unfit for the requirements of the game, the medical inspectors agreed that the Chicago youth, as a class, is sound and husky.

One hundred and eleven boys were examined. The eight who were rejected were adjudged to have "weak hearts." In spite of this finding, however, the inspectors returned a recommendation to the Board of Education that high school students be not allowed to play football, which relieves the board from responsibility in case they do play and harm comes to them.

Find a Youthful Giant.

During the examination a youthful giant was found in the person of W. D. Graham, 16 years old, and a member of the English High and Manual Training School team. The boy resides at 654 West Adams street, and in spite of his years has the build and constitution of a powerful man.

In weight he is a wonder, tipping the scales at 218 pounds. In a normal condition his chest measure is 41½ inches and in expansion he stretches the tape measure to 44 inches. His chest measure in contraction is 40 inches. Graham stands 5 feet 6 inches in height and his flesh and muscles are as solid as bands of steel.

Strength Surprises Physicians.

His gripping power compares favorably with his otherwise abnormally developed body. When placed to a test he surprised Dr. F. W. Belknap and those who were watching the examination with an exhibition of strength that is considered marvelous in one of his age.

The test was made on an ordinary hand gripping machine. He handled it as if it were the merest toy. Trying first with his right hand he sent the indicating needle spinning around to the highest notch with absolute ease, the supreme test being placed at the 100 figure. Then using his left hand he repeated the feat, thus showing equal strength in both hands.

Others who made the test were unable even to approach the record made by Graham, and his exhibition of strength is considered marvelous by Dr. Belknap.

Noiseless Street for Sick Boy.

For a block each way at Chicago avenue and Lincoln Park boulevard the street is covered with an inch of tanbark, which deadens all sound. The bark was put on the street yesterday by Henry D. Stuttevant, a member of the Board of Trade, because his 15-year-old son John lies in a critical condition in the Kinzie flats at that corner. The boy is suffering from typhoid fever.

HATES SCHOOL; RUNS AWAY

LITTLE GIRL FROM IOWA WANDERS ABOUT CHICAGO.

Charlotte Christian of Ottumwa, 16 Years Old, Tired Out After an Unsuccessful Day's Effort to Find Work, Lands at Police Station—Spends All Her Savings for Railroad Ticket—Befriended by Three Young Women Who Take Her to Supper.

Rather than go to boarding-school 15-year-old Charlotte Christian of Ottumwa, Ia., declared she would go out in the world and earn her own living. So she took $8 from her savings bank and fled to Chicago. Last night, worn out by a day spent wandering about a strange city in quest of work she slept in the East Chicago Avenue Station.

Her aunt with whom she lived was well-to-do, she told the police, and would send for her. But later word came from the Iowa authorities that the aunt would do nothing in the case. The police will decide this morning what to do with the girl.

The aunt is Miss Annie Harlan, 106 Albany street, Ottumwa.

The girl's father is dead, so she said, and her mother lives in St. Louis. Her aunt, who is her guardian, decided to send the girl away to school. Charlotte objected. She said she would rather work. The result of the decision was the start for Chicago.

Taking all the money in her bank she told her aunt she was going to spend a few days with a friend in Ottumwa. At 11 o'clock on Tuesday night she boarded a train for Chicago, arriving here at 8 a. m. yesterday. She was born in Chicago, but was taken to Iowa while she was still a baby, so the city was a puzzle to her.

All her money was gone when she paid for her ticket. She went to various hotels and asked for a place as waiter, but there were no vacancies. All day she tramped the streets without breakfast or dinner. Last evening she was noticed by Sadie Krum, a 15-year-old girl living at 53 North State street.

The Krum girl, with two companions, was going home from work. Charlotte was crying. The three girls held a consultation and finally decided to ask the stranger to come with them to supper. Then the Krum girl's mother told Charlotte to go to the station and ask the police to notify her aunt.

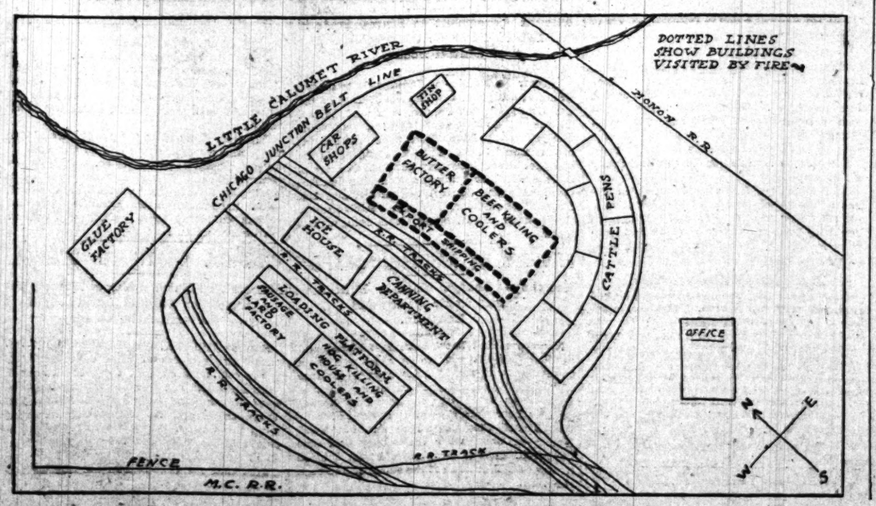
"I didn't want to go to school and Aunt Annie was going to send me," said the girl. "I am so tired. I didn't sleep much last night, for the train came so fast. I thought in all this big town I could get a place to work, but I couldn't, so I'll have to go to Ottumwa and go to school. But I do just hate to do it."

Then she kissed the three girls who had befriended her, and Mrs. Katherine McMahon, the matron, led her down-stairs, where she spent the night. This morning, if her aunt sends a railroad ticket, she will start back to Iowa.

Suicide's Estate Must Pay Shortage.

Judge Cutting in the Probate Court yesterday allowed a claim filed by Charles A. Morrill, a Wabash avenue tea merchant, against the estate of John A. Correa, who shot himself last March, after an unsuccessful effort to shoot Morrill. Correa had been employed by Morrill for twenty-one years as cashier. The claim was for $1,070, which it was alleged had been collected by Correa in the last four months of his life, and for which he had failed to account to Morrill.

HAMMOND PACKING PLANT, HAMMOND, SHOWING BUILDING BURNED.



BIG BANKS TO JOIN INTERESTS.

Chase National and First National Take Up the "Community" Idea.

WILL BE A MONEY POWER.

Young Woman Does Cowboy Ride to Wipe Out a Lost Wager.

GENERAL NEW YORK NEWS.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, New York, Oct. 23.

It was virtually admitted today by persons connected with the negotiations between the Chase and First National Banks that the outcome of the present effort to apply the "community of interest" idea to the operation of great banks would be the building up of two giant financial concerns in this city under the control of men prominently identified with powerful moneyed interests. When the annual meeting of the First National Bank directors is held in January provision will be made for the Chase Bank interests, which acquired a considerable block of First National stock a week or two ago.

Great Banks Work Toward Community Idea.

James J. Hill and G. H. Payne, with possibly Henry W. Cannon, President of the Chase National Bank, will probably be the additions to the board. About the same time the Chase Bank's directorate will be enlarged by the election of the First National Bank interests. Just who will enter the Chase board has not yet been fully determined.

This will give New York two distinct chains of banks having enormous resources. The National City, with deposits greater than any other single bank in the United States, now has several auxiliary institutions with which its owners are closely identified. The banks concerned are virtually conducted by the same men.

First National interests are now in control of one or two other banks, and with the "community of interest" arrangement in effect with the Chase National the First National people will influence enormous aggregate resources.

That the plans of the First National Bank are far reaching and comprehensive is plain from the fact that in addition to securing control of the Chase National Bank through large purchases by its leading directors, it has also acquired the Liberty National and Astor National Banks. The opinion was expressed today that if the new plan works well the National Bank of Commerce, whose stock is now largely held by holders of First National shares, will become a party to the alliance.

That would give the new combination two $10,000,000 banks, besides adding materially to its influence. But that far National Bank of Commerce interests said no steps looking to such an extension of the alliance were contemplated.

J. P. Morgan and George T. Baker dominate the policy of the National Bank of Commerce and the First National Bank.

One motive of Messrs. Baker and Morgan in thus strengthening their resources is to control the balance of power, if possible, in the banking community. At the present time the National City Bank, Bank of Commerce, and First National have $10,000,000 capital each, but the City Bank has the largest deposits.

The First National has deposits of $77,104,000, and the Bank of Commerce $61,828,000, which, with the deposits of three other Morgan-Baker banks, make a total of about $200,000,000 deposits. On the other hand, the City Bank and Hanover Bank have between them $187,000,000 deposits, and with their affiliations are something over the $200,000,000 mark.

At a meeting of the congregation of the Rutgers Riverside Presbyterian Church, Broadway and Seventy-third street, held tonight, a unanimous call was extended to the Rev. Dr. Robert Mackenzie, now pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, San Francisco, Cal.

Young Woman Pays Wager on Shamrock II.

Miss Rose Lubonn played cowboy in mannish attire on upper Broadway this afternoon for about an hour. It was all because she bet Alfred Wilmarth, a stock broker, that Shamrock II. would win in the first two races from Columbia. Attired in blue bloomers that were almost knickerbockers, a blue sack coat, high patent leather riding boots upon which jingled a big pair of spurs, her golden hair surmounted by a broad brimmed sombrero, Miss Lubonn rode astride a handsome black horse down Broadway from Fifty-sixth street to Thirty-fourth, then up Broadway to Central Park.

After a spurt through the park she ended the payment of her wager at a riding academy in West Fifty-sixth street. She was to have been accompanied on her ride by Mr. Wilmarth, the winner of the bet. But Mr. Wilmarth's nerve failed him. He appeared at the riding academy after 3 o'clock and protested that he had been guyed so unmercifully by his friends "in the street" that he would not risk further chaffing.

Admiring crowds greeted the equestrienne as she galloped along the street. Miss Lubonn said after the ride:

"I always ride astride when I am at my mother's country home near Hudson. I think it is the only safe way to ride, and I don't see why it should appear so novel. Still, I'm glad the bet is paid. I did feel just a little like backing out this morning."

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Frank Sears of Staten Island, Charles B. Sears of Chicago, and W. S. Humbert of Niagara Falls, who compose the firm of Sears, Humbert & Co., dealers in cement in this city. The firm has branches in Buffalo, Philadelphia, and Chicago. The purpose of the petition, it is said, is to keep the assets intact until a settlement can be arranged. No schedule of assets has been filed.

When the ship Hesperides leaves its dock in Brooklyn next Saturday, bound for South American ports, it will carry among the passengers Frank Wilbert Stokes. Mr. Stokes intends to join at Buenos Ayres the third anarctic expedition to be fitted out this year. It is the Swedish expedition, under Dr. Otto Nordenskiold, in the steamship Anarctic, that the American artist will join. This expedition sailed from Gottenberg on Oct. 16. It is the intention of this party to approach the anarctic from the South American side.

Artist Goes to Paint Scenes at South Pole.

The report that the picture by Raphael known as the "Colonna Madonna" had been sold to J. P. Morgan by Sedelmeyer in Paris could not be confirmed today at the office of Eugene Bischoff, Sedelmeyer's representative in this country.

The stockholders of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing company took their President, Adolphus Busch, completely by surprise this noon when they presented to him the finest private car ever turned out of the Pullman shops. Mr. Busch, who has been in Germany three months, returned on the Kron Prinz Wilhelm. Mr. Busch was induced to go to the Grand Central Station today to bid farewell to St. Louis friends. There he was led to the new car, and was astonished to see that it bore his name—Adolphus—and that it was manned by a crew of his servants. The party entered and Mr. Augustus Busch formally presented the car on behalf of the stockholders of the company. The car is furnished in English oak, mahogany, and golden oak, and has all the most improved appliances. It cost $50,000.

Brewer Gets Present of a Private Car.

Stewart H. Chisholm, a director of the United States Steel corporation, will build a hotel to cost $2,000,000 at the southeast corner of Fifty-second street and Fifth avenue. The hotel will be eighteen stories high, with a ten-story extension. It was said today that the hotel project represents an outlay of more than $3,000,000.

George B. Yardis application to have part of the $6,000 a year income of George E. Tilford set aside until a judgment of $556 which Yard holds against Tilford is paid, was denied by Justice MacLean today in the Supreme Court. Tilford, who is a son of the late Charles E. Tilford of the firm of Park & Tilford, urged that he required all of the income which he derived from the estate of his father to maintain himself and wife in the style to which they had been accustomed.

Judge Holds That Tilford Needs $6,000 a Year.

Tilford's marriage to the actress, Rita Selby, had displeased his father, who had made small provision for the son from his large estate.

Justice MacLean says that the papers of Yard do not disclose facts to show that Tilford can live on less than the $6,000 a year. He gives Yard permission to renew the motion with this defect supplied.

George R. Nason, a district messenger, is missing and the police would like to find him and $1,500 worth of jewelry which he was to deliver to several customers of Kirkpatrick's jewelry store at Thirty-third street and Fifth avenue.

George Kliemand, a hospital steward at the United States artillery garrison at Fort Slocum, in the sound, is under arrest charged with falsifying his accounts. Kliemand is about 40 years old and is well known in the army, having been nineteen years in the domestic and foreign service. He is married and has several children. His arrest, he says, is a surprise to him. He has retained a New Rochelle lawyer to defend at the court-martial, which will be held at the fort. The steward has not yet been furnished with a copy of the charges against him and has declined to discuss his arrest.

Army Steward Charged with Stealing $15,000.

It is reported that he misappropriated an amount which will approximate $15,000, his peculations extending over a period of several years. The officers at the fort decline to make any statement of the case. It is said that about two weeks ago officers at the post hospital discovered irregularities in the accounts. The facts were reported to the commanding officer, Colonel Woodruff, who, after an investigation, ordered the steward's arrest.

Kliemand's counsel says that he has not seen the charges. So far as he knows, he says, the steward is charged with giving whisky to non-commissioned officers and causing to be presented for payment fraudulent claims. He says the report that the steward has been faring like a gourmand is untrue, the extent of thousands of dollars is untrue.

President Charles A. Moore of the Montauk club of Brooklyn will forward to Mrs. McKinley in a few days a beautiful scrap book containing photographs and clippings relating to the late President's trip through the country in April and May.

Harry C. Haskins, son of Charles H. Haskins, a wealthy resident of Buffalo, N. Y., and his wife, Mary R. Haskins, are in a queer legal tangle in the Supreme Court, as a result of their disagreement. A separation suit, then a counter suit of the same kind, followed by an action for absolute divorce and appeals to the higher courts make the case a complex one. Mrs. Haskins was the daughter of the late Chancellor Runyon of New Jersey, who died in Berlin while he was the United States Ambassador under President Cleveland. Though the Haskins' troubles have been in the courts some time, it was only revealed today that Mr. Haskins had sued for absolute divorce. He named Lieutenant Alexander von Reuter of the German army and two New York men as corespondents. Mrs. Haskins denied the charges.

Rich Buffalo Man Wants Divorce.

Steps aimed at making New York a participant in the national movement to erect a memorial to the late President McKinley were taken at a meeting at the Chamber of Commerce today. A large number of prominent citizens attended and organization was effected by the selection of Governor B. B. Odell as honorary President and J. Edward Simmons as President.

H. C. F. Koch & Co. reported tonight to the police of West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station that $1,800 in cash and jewelry and other articles valued at $5,000 had disappeared from their One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street store on Tuesday night. The fact was also noted that the night watchman was missing. The watchman was hired only about a week ago, and had not yet completed arrangements, which he said he had begun, for depositing a bond with the company. One of his duties as watchman was to remain at the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street entrance of the store after closing hours and take in the receipts from C. O. D. orders and packages not delivered from the men on the delivery wagons. The money and articles missing were returned to the store in that way.

Watchman and Valuables Lost at Same Time.

What Captain Brown of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station believes to be a case of murder and suicide was discovered this evening in the Hotel Melvin, a Raines law place at 201 East Sixty-seventh street. Lying side by side on the floor in one of the rooms were the bodies of a man and a woman. Both had apparently been dead for some hours. Over the heart of each was a bullet wound, and, lying on the floor near the body of the man, was a new revolver. On a table in the room was a box of cartridges, from which five had been taken. The body of the man was identified as that of Emil Schillinger, 21 years old, a butcher. The woman's body is so far unidentified.

Man and Woman Found Dead in Hotel Room.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

CLAIM LOW WILL WIN BY 84,000.

Double Canvass of Boroughs Since Registration Said to Be Satisfactory.

TIGER CLAIMS ONLY 25,000.

Dr. Parkhurst Declares Shepard Is a Man of High Personal Character.

CAMPAIGN GROWS WARMER.

New York, Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The Republican County committee has made a double canvass of 122 election districts since the close of the registration on Saturday night. The canvasses were made first by special men employed for the purpose by the Republican district captains. In every case the results agreed within two or three votes.

Of the districts canvassed seventy were in the Borough of Manhattan and fifty-two in the other boroughs. Some strong Democratic districts and some strong Republican ones were selected in each borough, and the others were districts in which the votes is always close.

The tabulation of these canvasses and the estimate of the city vote based on them were completed today. On a basis of the results obtained in these 122 election districts Low's majority in the city will be 84,000.

The men who had charge of the canvass and made the estimate of the vote say that with a liberal allowance for changes and errors, Mr. Low's majority cannot fall much below 70,000.

Croker Hears Claims.

Richard Croker today at Tammany Hall received a number of disagreeable surprises from district leaders who are canvassing their districts. Brooklyn, it is said, is now conceded by Tammany to Low and the fusion ticket by at least 8,000 plurality. Tammany plurality of 35,000, from which must be taken the conceded fusion plurality of 8,000 in Kings, leaving Tammany, from the wigwam point of view, a plurality in all the boroughs of 25,500.

Believes Shepard Is Honest.

Dr. Parkhurst, active reformer, is a firm believer in the integrity of Edward M. Shepard, the Democratic nominee for Mayor. In an article just published in the Christian Work, this is what he says:

"One of the worst things that we, as fusionists, can do, will be to defame Mr. Shepard. It is the known experience of the man and his record for integrity that constitutes his weakness as a Tammany candidate, and every abusive word that is spoken in regard to him only strengthens him with Tammany and will be the surrender of just so much of our vantage ground.

"His record for integrity is a clear record. He is a man of pure life and unquestioned devotion to what he considers to be the righteous and true.

"Now, if there is anything that will draw Tammany toward him it will be fusionist abuse of him. At present fourteenth street is not taking to him kindly, partly because they wanted Coler and partly because it would be inconvenient to have a clean man like Shepard installed in the City Hall.

"No one who knows him imagines that he sold or leased his soul for the sake of being Mayor. Should he be elected he will not become the scullion of the wigwam.

"There is nothing in common between him and the institution that has made choice of him, and it is the fact that the fusionists ought to proclaim with untiring reiteration from now until election."

The Brooklyn Eagle, which has been on the fence, saying nice things about both candidates, today came out for Low.

Shepard Talks of Police.

Edward M. Shepard said more about the local police situation in the St. Nicholas rink in West Sixty-sixth street tonight than he has in any of his previous speeches during the present campaign. In the climax of that part of his address he exclaimed:

"I believe there is much to reform in the police department," and the audience applauded enthusiastically.

A tremendous demonstration of the popularity of Justice William Travers Jerome, the fusion candidate for District Attorney, was given this evening by an audience that filled the large hall of Cooper Union to its doors. It was a Republican mass-meeting and Justice Jerome is a Democrat, but when he appeared upon the platform, before the time for the speaking to begin, the audience arose and cheered him.

LOVE OF FINERY CAUSES ARREST OF YOUNG GIRL.

Fifteen-Year-Old Marie Watsloff Takes Dress Belonging to Her Employer's Daughter and Is Afraid to Return It.

The first "pretty dress" ever worn by 15-year-old Marie Watsloff caused her arrest last evening after twenty-four hours of hunger and fright. The dress was the property of Miss Sue McGrath of 606 South California avenue, the daughter of Captain P. H. McGrath, ex-Clerk of the Superior Court, in whose house Marie was employed as a servant.

The girl declares that she had an engagement to meet several girl friends in Douglas Park on Tuesday afternoon and was ashamed to appear in the shabby dress which was her sole possession. So she took Miss McGrath's $40 cloth suit. The friends did not appear to admire the borrowed finery, though she waited until after dark for them.

She says she then returned to the home of her employer, but the place was darkened, the family having retired. Frightened, she returned to the park and, finding a secluded bench, sat and awaited the coming of the morning.

With the arrival of daylight she went to a church near the park, where she remained until the completion of the services. The rest of the day was spent in wandering about among the other churches of the district, and in the evening she again sought the park. During the period of her wandering she had eaten nothing but a small piece of candy, bought with a few pennies she possessed.

The child attracted the attention of a policeman, who questioned her about her home, and to whom she related the story. She was taken to the station, where Sergeant Clohesy, after listening to the tale, sent to a restaurant and procured her her first meal since the taking of the dress.

Her father resides at 1001 West Eighteenth street. Marie was booked on a charge of larceny, a complaint having been filed, and was taken to the armory annex.

NEAR OCTOBER HEAT RECORD.

But One Warmer Day in the Month Recorded and That in 1897.

The October weather record was almost broken yesterday. It was the hottest October day, with one exception, in the history of the bureau. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the mercury registered 82½°, but on Oct. 13, 1897, it mounted to 87°, which remains the record for the month. Today will be cooler and fair, with west to northwest winds.

MAYOR VOICE CHICAGO'S N

Carter Harrison and A Appear Before State of Equalizatio

PLEA FOR FAIR

Officials Declare Pe Much, While the tions Escape

FACTS GIVEN IN

[BY A STAFF CORRESPO

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Accompanying Mayor Aldermen Goldzier, Werno, C nan, Mayor, Maypole, Jackso James J. Gray, County As Frost, Assistant Controlle Assistant Corporation C Knopf, County Clerk.

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Dr. explained the spe General Assembly had om an our bonded indebtedness fund, from the 5 per cent l formerly done, the city m through, but the present

MAYOR VOICES CHICAGO'S NEEDS.

Carter Harrison and Aldermen Appear Before State Board of Equalization.

PLEA FOR FAIRER TAXES.

Officials Declare People Pay Too Much, While the Corporations Escape.

FACTS GIVEN IN FIGURES.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Mayor Harrison and his Council committee made formal protest before the Board of Equalization today against the method of assessment and equalization adopted by the board in past years.

An appeal was made for the assessment of millions of dollars of property which, it is claimed, has heretofore either totally escaped taxation or has paid only a small proportion of the general burden.

Facts and figures were left with the board members to aid them in reaching an equitable valuation of the property in question.

Nearly two hours were consumed by the Mayor and his associates in oral arguments before the board. The effort was to prove to the equalizers that the franchise corporations of the City of Chicago are paying only a small portion of their just share of taxation; that the railroads of the State, and particularly in Cook County, have not been assessed at anything like their proportionate value, and that as a result the municipal government is on the verge of bankruptcy, the life of the public school system is threatened, and the sanitary conditions of the city are in a state of decay.

Unless more money is placed in the hands of the municipal authorities, it is claimed, every charitable institution in the city will suffer and it will be impossible to meet the requirements of the law in the conduct of municipal machinery.

Mayor Harrison Is Hopeful.

Mayor Harrison and his Council associates returned to Chicago on an afternoon train. Before leaving the Mayor said:

"We have presented our case to the Board of Equalization, and it is now in their hands. What the result will be we cannot foretell. We are hopeful, however, that the facts we have presented will receive a fair consideration. Every one knows the deplorable condition of our city finances, all because we do not have an adequate tax levy. We can see relief only in the interference of the Board of Equalization by a proper performance of its duties."

Accompanying Mayor Harrison were Aldermen Goldzier, Werno, Cullerton, Brennan, Mayor, Maypole, Jackson, and Bellfus; James J. Gray, County Assessor; E. Allen Frost, Assistant Controller; W. J. Scofield, Assistant Corporation Counsel; and Phil Knopf, County Clerk.

Leopold Saltiel Indignant.

Leopold Saltiel and John Neumann, representing the federation of German societies and the Turners' society, and Miss Margaret Haley, appearing for the West Side Improvement society, were before the board with separate plaints today, but their appearance was in no way connected with that of the Mayor and Councilmen.

An effort on the part of Saltiel to be heard immediately after the city officials was frustrated, and a noon adjournment separated the two.

Saltiel was indignant over the action of the board in refusing to hear him at the morning session and denounced the procedure as a scheme concocted by the Chicago officials.

Twenty-seven Page List.

The principal document brought before the board by the Aldermanic contingent was a twenty-seven page typewritten list of the corporations in the City of Chicago, together with the capital stock of each. This list is aimed to be of material aid in assisting the board members to obtain the valuation of such concerns, but the equalizers are inclined to attach little weight to the document. The opinion of the board members is aptly expressed by Dr. Barnes, chairman of the committee on the assessment of capital stock.

"This list we have already had," announced Chairman Barnes in the meeting today. "It was returned to us by the Board of Assessors from Chicago. As chairman of the Capital Stock committee I am speaking now, and I have notified each and every one of these concerns. I have in response their answers, and I have a compilation of the same here that any one who sees fit may look at, showing a large proportion of these corporations are out of existence, some of them having been out of existence for ten years.

Some Wildcat Concerns.

"Some of them are wildcat concerns. Why they are returned here by the Board of Assessors I am unable to say. This list the gentlemen bring with them is the same one, I understand, that we had from the Board of Assessors. In this list I find a whole lot of corporations, some of them incorporated to the amount of many millions of dollars, that I don't know any way under the sun and under the law to get at.

"Now if these gentlemen can give me any information as to how we can get at these people under the law as a Board of Equalization I want to understand it, I want to do it. I am anxious to do my duty if I know how, but I am not anxious to make myself ridiculous by trying to assess concerns that are either out of existence or never existed at all."

Mayor Harrison's Argument.

Mayor Harrison opened the case for his delegation when the board met this morning and he was followed by Alderman Mayor, Attorney Scofield, and Assistant Controller Frost. Mr. Hopkins presided as chairman of the session in the absence of State Auditor McCullough. Several times the speakers were interrupted by members of the board with pointed questions to put, and several lively passages occurred in the course of the morning.

Mayor Harrison said the people of Chicago, through its Mayor and Council, asked the assistance of the Board of Equalization in placing on the tax books such property as was either escaping its fair proportion of taxation or was escaping altogether. The members of the delegation he headed felt that they had a right to petition the board to this end.

"The matter is of vital importance to the City of Chicago, he said, which has been without a sufficient revenue for years. Many great public works have been interfered with and have been either seriously hampered or stopped altogether. In the time that the territory of the city has increased from 36 to 139 square miles the taxation has increased merely $50,000 to $400,000.

"We are convinced," continued Mayor Harrison, "that most of the property now being taxed is paying too much. We believe that a great deal of property is escaping its fair share of taxation and that other property is escaping altogether. But we do not believe, as has been suggested, in a horizontal tax rate. What we wish is to ask your aid in the taxing of property that is now escaping its burden, and we come to offer you all the aid we can in finding this wealth."

Alderman Mayor, chairman of the Finance committee of the Chicago Council, presented some figures and read an extract from the report of the commission appointed to inquire into the expediency of revising and equalizing the tax laws.

He said that owing to the constitutional provision that requires a Council to limit the city's bonded indebtedness to 5 per cent of the assessed value of property, Chicago has been unable to make many permanent improvements without creating separate tax levying bodies for that purpose.

He explained the speaker, "the last General Assembly had omitted the interest on our bonded indebtedness, also the sinking fund, from the 5 per cent limitation, as was formerly done, the city might have pulled through, but the present requirement reduces the city's proportion of the tax levy that can be used for municipal expenses of the City of Chicago to a point where they cannot be paid unless the assessed valuation of property in Cook County is largely increased. The city's share of the taxes of 1888, exclusive of schools, was $5,818,746 and the population of the city about 1,000,000. In 1900 we received $5,618,830 and our population was 1,700,000."

Alderman Mayor said the committee presented to the board a list of corporate property as scheduled by the incorporators themselves, and the value of which there should be no question. From this statute the tangible property owned by the various companies already assessed should be deducted and the balance of the capital stock (less what may be exempt by law) assessed as personal property.

Corporations Cannot Be Reached.

When Alderman Mayor concluded Chairman Barnes stated that he desired to say for the benefit of the gentlemen present that his committee already had the list, but that a large proportion of the concerns could not be reached.

"For instance," he illustrated, "here is the American Shot and Lead company, evidently a purely manufacturing company, capitalized for $3,000,000. We have no jurisdiction whatever over a concern of that kind. Here is Armour & Co., $20,000,000, incorporated within the last year under the manufacturers' act, and who absolutely refuses to recognize the board in any matter whatever—will not make any returns."

Alderman Cullerton, a former member of the board, rose to inquire if the Committee on Capitalized Stock intended to pass the Armour company on a mere statement. Chairman Barnes replied that since last March the company had been reincorporated, this time as a purely manufacturing concern, and if it was such the board could do nothing.

"But if it could be shown to the committee that the statement of Armour & Co. that it is a purely manufacturing company is not true, what would you do?" persisted the Alderman.

"So far as I am individually concerned," answered Chairman Barnes, "I am willing to assess anybody under the circumstances, if it could be done lawfully."

Anxious for Information.

Assessor Gray wanted to know if the board had communicated with the Cook County Board of Assessors to find out if any of the corporations listed were "wild-cat concerns."

Chairman Barnes replied that the only communication received from the assessors was the certified list in question.

"I am not speaking for any past capital stock committee," he declared, "nor of what it has done. I have not been on the committee in the past and I am speaking for my committee as a new board. And so far as the assessors are concerned, I would like to have any information from them."

Corporation Counsel Scofield said no one but the Board of Equalization could put a value on franchises. Capital stock, including franchises, the Supreme Court of the United States holds, represents all property of a concern, tangible and intangible. The simple duty of the Assessor is to find what the property is worth for income and sale, and that is what it is worth for taxation. This rule is laid down in the statute and was adopted by the board from 1873 to last year, when a new rule was adopted that it is impossible to apply.

The speaker asked why one rule was applied to the mortgaged farm and another to the franchise corporation. "Why was not Armour & Co. on the list last year?" he demanded.

Attorney Scofield admitted there were doubtless many corporations on the list presented that were defunct organizations, but he maintained it was the duty of the board to ferret them out. It is just as easy to find the property of corporations as real estate, he declared.

Then taking up the subject of railroads he wanted to know why it was that since 1877 the board had found no difference between the assessment and the capital stock. Even if it were, he said, last winter and all summer, he said, let there be a fair uncovering of property in the hands of corporations.

Talks of Generalities.

Chairman Works of the Committee on Railroads sought an explanation of some of the generalities indulged in by the speaker, and inquired if his suggestion was to take the entire value of a railroad system and divide it into mileage to derive the per mile valuation.

"I take it so," Mr. Scofield replied.

"If you did you would lose more than $2,000,000 on one road," declared Chairman Works.

Chairman Works impressed upon the assemblage that while railroads do not constitute even one-twentieth of the property of the State, yet last year they were taxed at one-tenth of the whole value.

How the Railroads Escape.

Assistant Controller Frost presented a formidable array of figures to prove that railroads are escaping a large share of their burden of taxation in Illinois. Detailed comparisons were made with railroad assessments in Ohio and Indiana. Taking group 6, segregated by the United States Commerce commission and including railways in Wisconsin, Minnesota, three-fourths of North Dakota, one-half of South Dakota, one-quarter of Missouri, and all of Iowa, the structural value of railroads is placed at $46,400 a mile. Yet in this State, by far the most valuable in the entire territory of group 6, the value is placed for taxation purposes at only $40,000 a mile.

"Your predecessors have placed the value of Illinois railroads at $40,000 a mile when it should be at a low value $90,000 a mile. The taxes paid by these roads is less than one-half of 1 per cent of their value as returned by the roads themselves, exclusive of their franchises. If assessed at what we assume to be a fair valuation of their property they would pay $12,000,000 taxes, as against $4,000,000 they are now paying."

Many Questions Are Asked.

Several questions were asked Mr. Frost at the conclusion of his talk. In the course of the discussion Mr. Cullerton suggested that a desirable change in the rules of the board would be to have committee reports lay over five or six days before action, instead of only one day, as under the present rules.

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.
The Kind You Have Always Bought.

BATTLE OF THE GIANTS.

TO UPHOLD THE TEACHERS

STATE SUPREME COURT READY TO DECIDE TAX MANDAMUS CASE.

Finding on the Appeal by the Corporations from Judge Thompson's Action of Last May Likely to Be Favorable to the Original Petitioners, Miss Goggin and Miss Haley — Announcement to Be Made Today.

It was understood last night in Chicago that the State Supreme Court would hand down its decision in the teachers' tax mandamus case early today, and that the decision would uphold the finding of Judge Thompson of the Sangamon County Circuit Court, announced early last May.

That finding was adverse to the corporations, and if the report that the Supreme Judges take the same view of the matter proves to be well founded the result will be regarded as a signal victory for the Chicago teachers as led by Miss Catherine Goggin and Miss Margaret Haley.

The suit was brought by the Teachers' federation of Chicago early in the year. It prayed that a writ of mandamus be issued to compel the State board to place on its assessment list the capital stock, in addition to tangible property, of twenty-three Chicago corporations, estimated to be of the value of $50,000,000. The case was opened before Judge Thompson on March 23, and the decision was handed down on May 2 granting the petition and issuing a writ of mandamus to compel the listing of the corporation stock. The attorney for the board at once gave notice of appeal. That appeal is now to be acted on.

In his decision Judge Thompson declared that though the State Board of Equalization was the sole assessing power in the State, yet recourse may be had to a writ of injunction to prevent the collection of taxes in cases of overassessment.

"On the other hand," continued the court, "in a case where the Board of Equalization, through willfulness, favoritism, or a reckless disregard of duty, arbitrarily refuses to value and assess property that under the law it is its duty to value and assess, the remedy must be mandamus."

Continuing, the court declared that of the corporations involved in the suit, thirteen had not been listed at all, and the listing of the remaining seven by the board was a "mere pretense."

The Board of Equalization was ordered to reconvene on June 13 and make an equitable assessment of the capital stock of the twenty-three corporations complained of.

The board's attorney contended that the proceedings were irregular, inasmuch as they sought, by order of the court, to compel another branch of the State government to perform a certain duty.

Mr. Hanberg will contend that it is impossible properly to conduct the departments of county government without more revenue. Since 1895 the task of providing for the Jury Commissioners, the Civil Service commission, the Board of Asesssors, and the new primary law has drained the county exchequer of $400,000 a year.

The income from court fees meanwhile has been reduced by the operation of the new bankruptcy law, so that the revenue from fees is less by $100,000 than it was prior to 1895.

County Commissioners this year expect no renewal of the fight on the part of the town officers to secure tax levies for town purposes. President Hanberg held an informal conference with members of the Hyde Park Town board during the day and informed them that the County board this year would not favor allowing any levy and that the collection fees of 2 per cent ought to be sufficient to provide for all the expenses of town government.

PRESIDENT SABIN REFUSES CONFERENCE WITH LINEMEN.

Strikers' Committee Informed That International Brotherhood Has Voted Them Five Thousand Dollars.

The Chicago Telephone company has refused a conference with its striking linemen. This was the word given the linemen's committee yesterday when it met C. C. Prince, superintendent of construction, and Chief Engineer A. J. Steiss.

On the return of the committee the linemen decided to continue the fight. Word was received yesterday from the convention of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers that $5,000 had been voted to assist the union.

Representatives of organized labor met yesterday at the headquarters of the machinists and agreed on additional counsel to aid Attorney Leon Hornstein in the fight against the enforcement of Judge Kohlsaat's injunction.

President Bowman announced that notices of assessment had been sent to every union affiliated with the Chicago Federation of Labor, whose membership is 100,000, and there would be no lack of money with which to prolong the struggle.

The machinists have received notice that printed copies of the injunction had been issued and would be served by the United States Marshal and his Deputies.

$2.00 FOR ROUND TRIP

Via Chicago and Alton Railway to Bloomington, Springfield, and Jacksonville, Ill., Saturday, Oct. 26. Telephone or write city ticket office, 101 Adams street, for full particulars.

HANBERG TO MAKE TAX PLEA.

President of the County Board Goes to Springfield to Meet the Equalizers.

President Hanberg of the County board left last night for Springfield, where he will present to the State Board of Equalization facts and figures designed to strengthen the appeal the special committee made last week for an increase in the valuations on railroad and capital stock.

YATES BLAMES ALL ON SHERMAN

Tells Charity Conference That Speaker Killed Civil Service Bill.

DEFENDS HIS OWN COURSE

Gathering at Lincoln Shows Spirit of Hostility Over J. Mack Tanner Affair.

REFORMS ARE DISCUSSED.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Lincoln, Ill., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Governor Yates made a pointed denial of the charges that he held up the State civil service bill at the last session of the Legislature before the conference of charities here today. He said Speaker Sherman was responsible for the failure of the bill.

"It was not you held the gavel," said Governor Yates. "It was not I. You want civil service in State institutions, so do I," but Governor Yates did not satisfy all his listeners. There were several whose presence at the conference was supposed to mean criticism for the Governor. They point to the fact that if the Governor's explanation was to be accepted, his silence on the matter of J. Mack Tanner's appointment and the consequent resignation of Dr. Hirsch and Miss Lathrop is significant.

Explanation Not Complete.

"I am not satisfied with the explanation," said Jenkin Lloyd Jones, "because I heard no reference to the recent appointment of the Governor on the State Board of Charities. Miss Lathrop is not here and is no longer a member of the State board. I should like to have heard about that."

There were several members of the conference who wished to elect Miss Lathrop President of the conference as a defiance of the Governor. The opinion of those in control of the conference is against such a move, however, and it will probably not be taken.

Superintendent Bicknell of the Bureau of Associated Charities is among those who were not carried away by Governor Yates' pledge to support civil service State institutions. He said Speaker Sherman would have an answer for the Governor that would not leave the matter in the same light.

President T. D. Hurley of the conference thought that Governor Yates cleared himself when he threw the charges against Sherman.

Governor Yates' Defense.

In the part of Governor Yates' speech replying to the attacks on the administration he said:

"The charitable institutions of the American union are the fairest flowers of civilization. And the charitable institutions of the State of Illinois are, to say the least, not inferior as a whole to those of any State in the union, and are, therefore, the equal, if not the superior, of any charitable system in the world.

"Of course there are those who would detract. There are those who seek to dim the glory of the State's achievements in this field. There always have been such men and there always will be, but I will put the charitable institutions of the State of Illinois against the world. Their conditions, their equipment, their officials, their superintendents, and their Boards of Trustees are, I do not hesitate to declare, excellent.

"Their management is substantially above criticism. Quietly, like true charity, thinking no evil and carrying not, their trustees and officials year after year go about their stupendous and far-reaching work. They do not heed the clamor of partisan attack. They are not disturbed by insinuations as to their fidelity or integrity. Year after year such men and women, many of whom I see among your number here today, devote their time and their energies, without money and without price, to this great labor of love.

Institutions Well Managed.

"All insinuations to the effect that the institutions of Illinois were not managed with economy, efficiency, and humanity are false. In nine out of ten the source of such is a desire simply to tear down and destroy rather than to build up and encourage. Pardon me for referring to some alleged statements of the Speaker of the House of Representatives of Illinois in this connection which have been published broadcast.

"None of the faithful, tireless, absolutely unselfish men and women in the State Boards of Trustees and Commissioners will reply to these statements, but I propose to reply for them and not let them go undefended.

"One of these statements, widely spread by newspaper circulation is as follows: 'Illinois suffers from a multitude of roving boards and special attorneys. Once in office, always in office. The State is worse off than Sinbad. He had only one old man of the sea astride his neck. Illinois has half a hundred.'

"The statement that 'Illinois suffers from a multitude of boards' is made in one and the same breath with the statement that it suffers from a 'multitude of special attorneys.' The one statement is as misleading as the other.

Only Five Special Attorneys.

"There are in the State of Illinois only five special attorneys. Five is not a multitude. The five special attorneys, instead of drawing a total compensation, as has been widely and persistently stated, of $200,000 per annum, draw altogether only $6,000—less than we paid to one attorney, who now finds fault with the present system, during the four years last past.

"The words 'multitude of roving boards' constitute anything but a sensible and commendable appellation to be applied to the noble and high-minded trustees and commissioners of Illinois.

"Another statement from the same source is that efforts were made at the last session of the Illinois Legislature to do away with this multitude of roving boards, 'but a stronger and a higher power forbade.'

"I wish to say in answer to this charge, in behalf of the State boards and myself, that a bill was introduced in the last General Assembly providing for a Board of Control and for a system of competitive civil service examinations for admission to the public service in the Illinois institutions. The men who introduced this measure may have been in earnest, but no member of the General Assembly ever believed that it was seriously intended to pass this law.

Speaker Blamed for Failure.

"It was not my fault that it did not pass, nor yours. There is 'no higher or stronger power' than the Speaker's gavel. The bill did not pass because the powers that controlled the Legislature, which the whole State knew were not under my control, or yours, did not want it to pass.

"When I found that it was said by the men who were keeping this bill back that it was being held up in my office, I called a number of them in and told them that I wanted it understood that it was my request that the bill be advanced, and I further notified them that if it passed I would sign it and enforce it, in accordance with the pledge which I made prior to my election. I resent all such attempts to make political capital at the expense of our State institutions and the unfortunate wards of the commonwealth.

"To sow discontent is always to do a harmful thing. To attempt to discredit the charitable boards maintained by the State of Illinois is as unjustifiable as it is unworthy of those who attempt it. I do not mean that there is no room for improvement. On the contrary, I confidently hope great improvement to result from this conference and all such conferences as this."

Other Proceedings of Session.

A discussion of the State visitation of children occupied a large part of the afternoon. Amos W. Butler of Indiana told how dependent children in that State had been lost entirely when placed in families. He said fictitious homes were given by men who wished to adopt children and that when children had been given them the State was never able to trace them. The conference voted to appoint a committee to frame a bill which will be introduced at the next meeting of the Legislature providing for the State visitation of all children placed in homes. Judge Carter spoke in favor of such a bill.

Judge Tuthill and H. H. Hart were the speakers this evening.

Judge Tuthill's Address.

Judge R. S. Tuthill spoke on the subject of "A Home for Delinquent Boys" and at the outset said that Illinois had established a precedent for all other States in the enactment of its Juvenile Court law in 1899. This law, he said, contemplated the confinement of juvenile prisoners in some place outside the regular penal institutions where mature criminals were kept.

Then Judge Tuthill quoted the law, which says:

"This act shall be literally construed to the end that its purpose may be carried out—to-wit: That the care, custody, and discipline of a child shall approximate as nearly as may be that which should be given by its parents," and "that children under 12 years of age should not be committed to a jail or police station," and, provided that "if such child is unable to give bail it may be committed to the care of the Sheriff, police officer, or probation officer, who shall keep such child in some suitable place provided by the city or county outside of the inclosure of any jail or police station."

John Worthy School Inadequate.

The main defect, the speaker said, was that a suitable place had not been provided.

The John Worthy School had in a measure secured the desired results, he said entirely. It was still, in a sense, a penal institution and left its stain upon the boys prematurely released because of a lack of accommodation.

Judge Tuthill then gave his well-known views on what a juvenile home should be to get the best results, and he said:

"The Legislature was urged to establish this absolutely essential 'State institution for the care of delinquent boys,' and it did make a beginning. An act entitled 'An Act to Establish a Home for Delinquent Boys,' was passed, which declared that 'There shall be established as hereinafter provided a State home for delinquent boys.'

"Twenty-five thousand dollars was appropriated for buildings and improvements, $5,000 for furnishings, including books, and $5,000 for maintenance, including clothing, supplies, and food.

"It was confidently asserted that men of large wealth in Chicago, if permitted to exercise an influence in the management of such a home by a provision that two of the five trustees should be appointed by the Governor upon the recommendation of those who had contributed means to the purchase of a site, and the erection of buildings, that enough money could be quickly raised in Chicago to at once give the State, without cost to the general public, an adequate site within twenty-five or thirty miles of Chicago, and all needed buildings.

"I regret to say that through a mistaken view as to the law a change was made in the draft, giving to the Governor the power to appoint all of the trustees, and thus far it has been impossible to obtain donations of land or money.

"The institution must be established or Illinois bear the reproach of having inaugurated a great and needed reform, and then for a mere pecuniary reason abandoning it."

TICKET BROKER CONVICTED OF USING ANOTHER'S PASS.

L. W Allart May Be Sentenced to One Year in Jail—Railroad Men Look on Verdict as a Blow to Scalpers.

Use of a railroad pass which had been issued to another person resulted in the conviction of L. W. Allart in the Criminal Court yesterday. The punishment may be one year in the County Jail or the House of Correction, a fine of not less than $100, or both. Sentence on Allart has not been pronounced by Judge Kavanagh.

The verdict is one possessing great interest to railroad officials, who prosecuted the case. They look upon it as a blow to ticket-scalping, and as tending to discourage the practice of exchanging passes between friends. The attorney for Allart admitted the defendant had used the pass, but attacked the law under which the indictment was returned as unconstitutional and invalid.

Allart was charged with using a pass over the Nickel Plate road which had been issued to an official of a southern railroad. The prosecution contended the pass was stolen from its rightful owner. When taken from Allart by the conductor, the original name had been erased, and the name "B. R. Burnett" substituted. The number also had been changed. Allart was arrested at Fort Wayne, Ind., and brought to this city for trial.

The defendant is a ticket broker on Clark street and a member of the firm of Allart & Co. To this concern belonged Frank L. Rice, who recently was convicted of the forgery of a railroad ticket, and forfeited his bonds of $7,000 pending a motion for a new trial.

Insurance Business in Germany.

A telegram from New York, dated Oct. 23, reads as follows: Recent dispatches emanating from Washington relative to the standing of American insurance companies in Germany are entirely misleading. They convey the idea that under the new insurance law any well organized and adequately capitalized and competently managed company can secure a concession to do business in the empire. The facts are, as shown by the German newspapers, that the new insurance department can grant the concessions only to the domestic companies, and that the foreign organizations must apply for admission to the Chancellor of the empire, who may grant or refuse admission as he sees fit, and the evident intention of the law is to exclude companies from the empire, as they have been hitherto excluded from Prussia. It is understood that the Gresham of London and about forty other foreign companies now transacting business in Germany have united in a protest against the action of the Imperial Chancellor.

UNIVERSITY MAN AND THE WOMAN HE LOVED.

"I guess I won't fall in love again in a hurry; I'll simply cut all that out," announced Victor O'Brien at the Detention Hospital last evening. O'Brien's love for the Countess de Correaux led to his being in the Detention Hospital. He apparently has recovered and discusses his troubles freely.

"I loved the Countess a great deal," he said, "but she gave me no encouragement whatever. It was the realization that she could never love me that so completely upset me. It preyed on my mind constantly. She was so kind to me that she won my affections.

"I met her first in San Francisco and renewed the acquaintance after I arrived in Chicago. I had not been here long when I went to visit at her house as a guest. Her ideas were identical with mine, and this attracted me to her. She possessed such practical ideas along the lines of my sociological investigations that she was a great help to me. I felt that I had found my affinity, but when I protested my love she discouraged me. I asked her a number of times to marry me, but she laughed at the idea.

"The study of sociological questions brought me to Chicago. I tramped my way to this city and part of the time traveled with a circus. I was able during the trip to make a careful and beneficial study of individual life and social conditions. I went into the poorest districts and advocated the founding of boys' clubs. On this subject I wrote an article which was published in the last number of the American Journal of Sociology.

"I graduated from the University of California in 1892 and from the Hastings Law College in 1895. I received the degrees of Ph. D. and LL. B.

"My father and mother will arrive in Chicago on Friday. I am sorry this all has happened, and hereafter shall be more careful of how I love."

O'Brien is of a medium height, slender, has light complexion, and his eyes are gray and clear.

The Countess de Correaux, at her West Adams street residence, said of O'Brien:

"He was madly jealous," she said. "On several occasions he knelt in front of my room in the middle of the night and said pathetic prayers. On Saturday I went down-town, and he was seized with the hallucination that I intended to elope. I am sorry for him."

FOUR FEBL WEDDING JOKE

HANDBILL EMBARRASSES A QUARTET INSTEAD OF A PAIR.

Friends of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Damman Distribute It on a Train at Milwaukee, and Dr. and Mrs. Nelson Black, Who Are Receiving a Shower of Rice in the Same Car, Also Get Benefit of the Circular—All Come to Chicago.

There were two newly married couples on the Milwaukee and St. Paul train from Milwaukee to Chicago last night, and handbills that the friends of one couple distributed served to embarrass both couples equally.

The quartet furnished entertainment for the passengers and for onlookers at the station platforms along the road. They were bombarded with rice and old shoes tied with white satin ribbon. They were placarded, and the seats they occupied in the train were labeled. Tags were placed on their baggage. The printed circulars distributed through the train were as follows:

WE SAY,
HAVE A LOOK! HAVE A LOOK!
AT THE NEWLY MARRIED COUPLE
ON THIS TRAIN.

THE GROOM
is 27 years old, with fair complexion, light hair, quite bald, blue eyes, slender, and weighs about 150 pounds. When last seen he had a smooth face, a prominent nose, and an innocent look.

THE BRIDE
is dark and about the same age. She has brown hair, gray eyes, about 5 feet 4 inches tall, slender, and good looking.

All fellow-passengers are requested to see that they are well taken care of.
SEE
that they are transferred at Chicago. Their destination is Nebraska City, Neb.

"There shall be established as hereinafter provided a State home for delinquent boys.'

"Twenty-five thousand dollars was appropriated for buildings and improvements, $5,000 for furnishings, including books, and $5,000 for maintenance, including clothing, supplies, and food.

"It was confidently asserted that men of large wealth in Chicago, if permitted to exercise an influence in the management of such a home by a provision that two of the five trustees should be appointed by the Governor upon the recommendation of those who had contributed means to the purchase of a site, and the erection of buildings, that enough money could be quickly raised in Chicago to at once give the State, without cost to the general public, an adequate site within twenty-five or thirty miles of Chicago, and all needed buildings.

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MILLARD GUILTY; SAME OLD CELL.

Burglar Adds to the Longest Criminal Record Known to the Local Courts

SPENDS YEARS IN PRISON.

Son of a Clergyman, but Early Training Does Not Deter Thieving Instincts.

THIS THE TENTH CONVICTION

Another prison term was added yesterday to what already was the longest criminal record that has figured in the local courts. As a result Corydon Millard, who has worn stripes under various aliases, again will don the raiment that seems to be his choice.

The man's prison record was made under the name of Cory Millard for the most part, and comprises five penitentiary sentences, three House of Correction and one County Jail commitment.

Son of a Clergyman.

Millard's father, a Milwaukee clergyman, is said to have discarded him, while the felon's wife, it is said, has taught their children to forget their father. With thick wavy black hair and black mustache, Millard has the appearance and carriage of a well-to-do professional man.

Millard's education in his father's home included vocal instruction, and during the years spent in the penitentiary he has been the leader and director of the prison choir.

Millard was first sent to prison in 1875, and since that time he has served sentences aggregating sixteen years and four months. Burglary and larceny are the charges of which he has been convicted, with the exception of one instance. In 1898 he was convicted of conspiracy to kill and sentenced to the penitentiary under an indeterminate sentence. He was released later on a writ of habeas corpus.

Long Criminal Record.

The man's record handed to Judge Kavanagh, as compiled from the files of the court and the Bureau of Identification, is as follows:

Oct. 20, 1875, as Cary Millard, sentenced to two years in Joliet by Judge Jameson; burglary.

Jan. 15, 1880, as Cory Millard, sentenced to one year in House of Correction by Judge Jameson; larceny. Sentence not served.

Jan. 15, 1880, as above, sentenced to two years in Joliet by Judge Jameson; burglary.

June 12, 1883, as above, sentenced to six months in House of Correction by Judge Barnum; larceny.

Feb. 21, 1884, as above, sentenced to four months in the County Jail by Judge Gardner; larceny.

April 2, 1885, as Cory Miller, sentenced to five years in Joliet by Judge Gary; larceny.

Nov. 12, 1890, as George Leonard, sentenced to five years in Joliet by Judge Tuley; larceny.

Oct. 11, 1894, as Charles Millard, sentenced to six months in House of Correction by Judge Goggins; larceny.

April 2, 1898, as Cory Millard, sentenced to the penitentiary, indeterminate, by Judge Baker; conspiracy to kill.

Frank Matson This Time.

Millard was arrested several weeks ago under the name of Frank Matson. With him was arrested George Harris, and they were indicted on the charge of the burglary of the factory of Noble & Thum, 260 Lincoln avenue, on Aug. 18.

In court yesterday Harris pleaded guilty and Matson stood trial. Harris tried to save Matson by taking the blame on himself, but the jury convicted Matson.

TWO SELZ BROTHERS GONE; PILE OF DEBTS LEFT BEHIND.

Baltimore Petticoat Manufacturers Disappear After Accumulating Nearly $200,000 of Obligations.

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Selz Bros., petticoat manufacturers, have disappeared from the city. The brothers, Moses and Isaac, who composed the firm, left in their trail indebtedness which, according to revelations yesterday and the day before, go to make up a total of between $175,000 and $200,000.

Adler Bros., now in a receiver's hands, went on the Selz Bros.' paper for various amounts, the largest being for the sum of $5,000 on a note which was deposited in the Varrick National Bank of New York and which, like all the other paper of the firm, is now under protest.

No less than three Baltimore banks have lost large amounts which they will not disclose. Selz Bros. worked on any scale from $5,000 promissory notes to small personal loans of $30.

When the Sheriff seized what remained in their establishment cigar dealers, janitors, servant girls, and others brought out bills. The brothers have left their families behind. Moses, the elder brother, is about 35 years old, and Isaac, the younger, 32. They have been here about two years and started business on a small scale. Moses married a daughter of Joseph Friedenwald, one of the wealthiest Hebrews in Baltimore, and got a start.

MAN'S HAND SEWED TO A SHOE.

Panic Created in New York Factory by Peculiar Accident to Operator Louis Price.

New York, Oct. 23.—[Special.]—A panic occurred among the 200 women and girls employed in the Ryan shoe factory in Brooklyn this afternoon which was due to a peculiar accident to Louis Price, a shoe operator. Price was at work at a stitching machine, which works with lightning velocity. While the man was stitching a shoe his attention was diverted and his left hand was drawn into the machine. His hand was stitched to the shoe.

His cries of pain while the machine drove the needle with great speed again and again through his hand caused the girls to become panic-stricken. Many ran from the building and others fainted.

The machinery was soon stopped and an examination showed that the man's hand had been firmly sewed to the shoe and to the stitching machine. It was found necessary to cut every thread in the hand, a slow and painful task. Price fainted from loss of blood.

HELD ON MANY FRAUD CHARGES.

Alleged Financial Promoter and Influential Dowieite Bound Over to the Grand Jury.

J. C. Peletier, an influential member of Dowie's flock, and an alleged financial promoter, has been held to the grand jury on charges of larceny, working a confidence game, swindling, and false representation. Among his victims is said to be Alderman William Butterworth of the Thirty-first Ward, who is reported to have been caught for $100. Peletier was arrested on charges made by Samuel Heck, a real estate man at 6010 Halsted street. He is alleged to have represented himself as being an official of the Inland Steel company at Indiana Harbor, Ind. M. C. Randolph of 6218 Wentworth avenue says he is out $100 through his deals with Peletier, and Mrs. C. M. Brown of Fifty-second street and Cottage Grove avenue alleges he owes her five months' rent. The hearing was held before Justice Duggan of the Englewood police court yesterday.

Trailed to Train by Horseman.

The circular was distributed for the benefit of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Damman. Mr. Damman is a druggist at Nebraska City, Neb., and was married yesterday to Miss Ida Van Ellis of 873 Reed street, Milwaukee. The marriage was at noon and they succeeded in preventing their friends from knowing the route they intended taking. At 3:45 in the afternoon they left the house and were driven to the National Avenue Depot. A Milwaukee physician, friend of Mr. Damman, was not to be outwitted. He had provided himself with a riding horse and gave chase to the couple. He followed them into the train at the depot and distributed the circulars. While a party of friends who had followed talked to them a placard was tacked to the outside of the car beneath the window at which they sat. It was inscribed:

"We are it. Look at us. We are just married and are going out West to set up housekeeping. Don't lose sight of us."

Their trunks when placed in the baggage car were decorated in a similar manner.

Second Couple Target for Rice.

When the train left the main depot in Milwaukee a party of friends accompanied another couple, Dr. and Mrs. Nelson Miles Black, to the train. They had been married a few days before and were just leaving home for a trip through Germany. The crowd got on the train with them, intending to leave it at National avenue. At that depot the friends of the two couples showered their att

YALE'S SECOND CENTURY ENDED.

President Roosevelt Is Among Those to Whom Degrees Are Given.

PARADE IS IMPRESSIVE.

Men from Varied Walks of Life Join with University in Its Celebration.

DAY CLOSED BY RECEPTION.

(Continued from first page.)

"As we walked in procession just now we passed a gateway erected in memory of Yale men, one of whom I was with in the fight at Santiago, and who fell there. I thank you for the honor conferred upon me. I thank you doubly because you planned to do it when I was a private citizen."

Proud to Honor the President.

The presentations had been preceded by this statement of President Hadley:

"To Theodore Roosevelt, while he was yet a private citizen, we offered the degree of doctor of laws on account of his achievements in letters, history, and public service.

"Since in his providence," continued Dr. Hadley, "it pleases God to give him another title, we give him a double measure of welcome.

"He is a Harvard man by nurture, but we are proud to think that in his democratic spirit, his broad national sympathies, and, above all, his cleanness, and purity, and truth, he will be glad to be an adopted son of Yale."

Applause for Marquis Ito.

Marquis Ito was liberally applauded as, just ahead of President Roosevelt, he stepped forward to receive his degree. There was hand-clapping for Secretary of State Hay and cheers for Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain). The appearance of John Ireland, Archbishop of St. Paul, was greeted with pronounced manifestations of approval. When Seth Low came to the front he was cheered again and again. There was loud applause also for Bishop Potter of New York, and more, perhaps, for Chief Justice Fuller and President Angell of the University of Michigan.

The reception accorded the writers who were given the degree of doctor of literature showed that all of them held a warm place in the hearts of the spectators. "Mark Twain" was the most warmly received, but there were cheers for George Cable, and more for Thomas Bailey Aldrich, while William Dean Howells, Boston man as he is, had reason to be glad of the warmth of his reception.

Rear Admiral Sampson appeared to get his degree, but was not able to walk in the parade.

The list of those on whom degrees were to be conferred had, except in the more notable cases, been kept secret, and the announcement of each name was waited for eagerly.

Commemorative Ode Is Read.

The program in the theater was begun with the reading of the commemorative ode and President Hadley, in introducing the author, Edmund Clarence Stedman, spoke of the pride Yale has in the fact it has a poet of its own. The ode, entitled "Mater Coronata," closed as follows:

Bring all your living multitude rebrought
From farthest outposts of the pine and palm,
We know her battlements of iron wrought,
Her captains fearing naught,
Her voice of welcome rising like a psalm.

We know the still indissoluble chain
Wherewith the sons are to the mother bound;
Vain unto us the cannon's clang and strain
To tear in her heart have lain
And tired the memoried precinct of her ground.

God dower her endowering her breed
With knowledge, beauty, valor, from her breast—
Ingathering from the peopled town, the wood,
The island solitude,
The land's most loyal and its manfullest!

God keep her! Yea, that soul her soul endue—
That spirit of the interstellar void,
That lighter presence than the fathers knew—
The source of light wherethrough
Heaven's planets shine in joy and strength deployed.

That power—even that which doth impart a share
And semblance of divinity to our kind—
Hold thee, dear mother, here and everywhere—
Thee and thy sons—care,
Through centuries yet still loftier use to find!

Next was the Greek festival hymn written by Professor Thomas D. Goodell on Yale and sung to music written by Professor Parker, the conductor. A student chorus accompanied, Messrs. Carl Duff, baritone, and Wallace Moyle, tenor.

Brewer on Past and Future.

Then came a noteworthy address. It was delivered by Justice Brewer of the Supreme Court, and had to do with things of present moment. It was styled the commemorative address, but had to do more with the future that the present.

He spoke of the Congregational ministers who founded Yale as having varied from the founders of Harvard and William and Mary, the two then existing colleges, inasmuch as they had written in the charter the purpose to train youths up to the service of the state when the others only spoke of a desire to train them for the ministry. "She was," said the speaker, "the first educational institution in the world to make the fitting for public service the expressed and dominant purpose of her educational work."

One Act in a Great Drama.

In the course of his address Judge Brewer said:

"Our recent war with Spain for the deliverance of Cuba, with its resulting acquisition of Porto Rico and the Philippines, was but one act in the great drama whose far distant prelude was ignorance, oppression, and hate and whose final song shall be the angel anthem first heard by Judea's shepherds on Bethlehem's plains, and yet to rise from every human lip, earth's glad reply to heaven's prophetic message.

"And to this the other recent products of inventive skill, the many and wondrous machines for relieving the hand and by which all work is done with unexampled exactness and rapidity as well as with a scale of constantly increasing magnitude. Add also the wonderful increase in our population, the thronging multitudes coming out of every people and race on the face of the earth, with different habits of thought, different notions of government, and different degrees of intelligence, and we have some of the elements which are changing the conditions of the great problem of popular government.

Centralized Power the Tendency.

"These various causes are operating in our midst to produce wealth consolidation, centralisation. The rapidity and multitude of mercantile transactions are seen in colossal fortunes, in gigantic undertakings, in enormous financial consolidations, and in corresponding organizations of labor. Local self-control is giving way before the pressure for centralized power. The town meeting is supplanted by the State Legislature, while the latter in its turn is yielding to the expanding power of Congress. Political parties are largely under the management of bosses, and the whole great forces of industry, business, and politics seem passing under the domination of single central control.

"Is this centralising tendency antagonistic or helpful to the republic? Is it consistent with popular government? Apparently it is antagonistic, against the republican thought of equality of right, each man a ruler and equally sharing the responsibilities and powers of government. Forms may not be changed. Power seldom cares about forms; it seeks the substance of control.

"Many and insidious are the temptations which attend the efforts of power to centralize and establish itself—wealth and its offer of luxuries, sweetness of officeholding, popular applause, even though manufactured and purchased. He who stands in the center had these and a thousand other strings reaching to every side of the surrounding circle.

"You cannot stay this movement towards consolidation and centralisation. It is a natural evolution. The commercial spirit is taking advantage of the wonderful facilities given by steam and electricity. Injunction against strikers will not stop it; legislation against trusts will not. Attempting to stay the movement of its chariot wheels by injunction or statute is lunacy, compared with which Dame Partington's effort to stop the Atlantic with a mop was supreme wisdom.

Public Opinion the One Court.

"Appeal must be taken to the great court of public opinion, whose decrees are irresistible. In that court every man is counsel and every man is Judge. That court may not stay the movement, but will control it. It can make the movement, with all the wonderful things attending it, subserve the higher thought of ennobling the individual.

"Who shall lead and guide that court? Not the demagogue, appealing for selfish purposes to ignorance and prejudice. We turn to the educated lover of his country, the one who believes in her institutions, who would not destroy but keep pure, and is filled evermore with the thought that true service of the public is the greatest glory of man. We look to him in that court for the preservation of the liberty of the individual against the threatening dominance of wealth and organization; to invigorate the so-called generalities of the Declaration of Independence, and to fill the land with such a spirit of independence and liberty as shall give new emphasis to the grand old song, 'America, the Land of the Free.' We look to him in that court to exterminate the assassin and to put an end to anarchism, so that never more in the history of this republic shall the sad story be told that during forty years, out of seven men elected to the highest office, three perished by the hand of the assassin.

Educated Man Is Needed.

"Here, then, is my answer to the leader of the organization. The organization may need only one trained in its workings—an always reliable cog in the machine—but the republic needs something larger, stronger, grander—something more than a cog. It needs the educated man, and that educated man to whom organizations and individuals are simply instruments to subserve the higher interests and glory of the republic. So it is that in these days of tremendous material activities there is as never before the need for educational institutions filled with the spirit of devotion to the public service. America needs Yale."

Justice Brewer incidentally provoked a round of applause when he remarked: "Thank God, Yale can honor a man named Washington, even if his first name is not George."

The reference to Booker T. Washington was palpable

Given Degree of Litt. D.

The honorary degree of Litt. D. was conferred upon the following:

Thomas Bailey Aldrich, for many years editor of the Atlantic Monthly.

George Washington Cable, author of "Old Creole Days," and other Southern stories.

Samuel Langhorne Clemens, author of the "Adventures of Huckleberry Finn," "Innocents Abroad," and other stories.

Richard Watson Gilder, editor of the Century magazine.

William Dean Howells, for many years editor of the Atlantic Monthly, author of "The Rise of Silas Lapham," and other works.

Brander Matthews, professor of literature in Columbia University.

Thomas Nelson Page, author of "Red Rock," "Chronicle of Reconstruction," and other Southern stories.

Woodrow Wilson, professor of jurisprudence and politics in Princeton University.

Seven Receive D. D. Degree.

The following were given the honorary degree of D. D.:

Alexander Yeats Grinwold Allen, professor of church history in the Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, Mass.

Charles Cuthbert Hall, President of Union Theological Seminary.

George Harris, President of Amherst College.

John Massie, vice principal of Mansfield College, Oxford.

Beaufort Paul Raymond, President of Wesleyan University.

Stewart Dingwall Fordyce Salmond, professor of systematic theology and exegesis in the Free Church College, Aberdeen.

George Williamson Smith, President Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.

Honored with LL. D. Degree.

Those who were given the honorary degree of LL. D. today were:

John Harvard Biles, professor of naval architecture in Glasgow University.

John Shaw Billings, director of the New York Public Library.

Charles William Dabney, President of the University of Tennessee.

Dr. John Finlay, professor of the practice of medicine in Aberdeen University.

Hollis Burke Frissell, principal of Hampton Institute.

Jacques Hadamard, adjunct professor in the faculty of science at the University of Paris.

Samuel Pierpont Langley, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

Albert Alfonso Michelson, professor of physics in the University of Chicago.

William Osler, professor of medicine in Johns Hopkins Medical School.

Henry Pritchett, President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Ira Remsen, President of Johns Hopkins University.

Ogden Nicholas Rood, professor of physics in Columbia University.

Wilhelm Waldeyer, professor of anatomy in the University of Berlin.

Frank Carter, for many years President of Williams College.

Horace Howard Furness, editor of the variorum edition of Shakespeare's works.

Basil Lanneaw Gildersleeve, professor of Greek in Johns Hopkins University.

William Watson Goodwin, professor of Greek literature in Harvard University.

Caspar Rene Gregory, professor of New Testament Exegesis in the University of Leipsic.

William Rainey Harper, President of the University of Chicago.

Charles Lustis Harrison, provost of the University of Pennsylvania.

John Hay, Secretary of State.

John Ireland, Archbishop of St. Paul.

John La Farge, President of the Society of American Artists.

Charles Eliot Norton, professor of the history of art, emeritus, in Harvard University.

Francis Landey Patton, President of Princeton University.

Henry Codman Potter, Bishop of New York.

James Ford Rhodes, author of the History of the United States from the compromise of 1850.

Knut Henning Gesellius von Scheele, Bishop of Gotland, and a member of the Swedish Parliament.

Benjamin Ide Wheeler, President of the University of California.

James Burrill Angell, President of the University of Michigan.

James Coolidge Carter, for many years President of the New York Bar association.

Joseph Hodges Choate, Ambassador of the United States at the Court of St. James.

Melville Weston Fuller, Chief Justice of the United States.

Kazuo Hatoyama, professor of law in the University of Tokio.

Henry Lee Higginson, fellow of Harvard University.

William Peterson, principal of McGill University.

Seth Low, for many years President of Columbia University.

Fedor Fedorovic Martens, professor of international law, emeritus, in the University of St. Petersburg.

John Bassett Moore Hamilton Fish, professor of international law in Columbia University.

Richard Olney, former Secretary of State.

Whitelaw Reid, editor of the New York Tribune.

William T. Sampson, Rear Admiral of the United States navy.

Jacob Gould Schurman, President of Cornell University.

Jesse Bradley Thayer, professor of law in Harvard University.

James Williams, fellow and bursar of Lincoln College, Oxford.

Marquis Hirobcumi Ito, former Prime Minister of Japan.

Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States.

President Has a Busy Day.

President Roosevelt and party arrived on time at 9:30, after an hour's run from Farmington, where a considerable company of people had gathered to bid him good-by. Many people were at the stations along the way to New Haven, and a good deal of cheering was heard as the President's train rushed through.

In addition to the regular party the President was accompanied on the trip by Governor McLean, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Cowles, Miss Alice Roosevelt, his daughter, Miss Helen Roosevelt, his niece; and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting of New York.

Welcomed by Yale's Head.

President Hadley of Yale and Mayor John P. Studley were on hand to receive the distinguished guest and, after an exchange of greetings briefly, the ride toward the university campus was begun by way of State and Chapel streets. The escort included a representation of the naval and military forces of the State.

The entrance to the campus was through Phelps' gateway, with its orange-hued decorations and special inscriptions of welcome to the President.

Upon arrival at the campus the President was conducted to Battell Chapel, and after a brief rest there was escorted to his place in the academic procession of learned doctors, masters of arts, distinguished guests of the university, and graduates. There were thousands in the line.

Concert in the Afternoon.

The concert by the Boston Orchestra at the Hyperion Theater took place at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. The participation of this orchestra in the bicentennial exercises is due to the generosity of Henry Lee Higginson, a fellow of Harvard University, whom President Hadley in conferring upon him the honorary degree of LL. D. this morning characterized as the "ideal Harvard graduate."

At 4 p. m. Woodbridge Hall, the new administration building presented to the university by the Misses Stokes, was dedicated. President Hadley presided. The Rev. Theodore Thornton Munger, D. D., offered prayer, and then the dedicatory address was delivered by Donald Grant Mitchell, LL. D. (Ik Marvel). On account of the advanced age of the speaker the address was delivered from his chair at the suggestion of Dr. Hadley.

President Roosevelt did not attend the early afternoon exercises of the celebration. After the ceremonies of conferring the degrees were completed he was driven to the home of W. W. Farnam on Prospect Hill.

Football Team Visits Roosevelt.

After luncheon and a brief rest the President, accompanied by Professor Harry S. Graves and Mr. Farnam, strolled across the street to the Yale school of forestry, and during the afternoon the President also received members of the Yale varsity football team, who, through "Jack" Greenway, an old football man of Yale and later a fellow Rough Rider with Colonel Roosevelt, had asked and been cordially granted the privilege of a call.

Reception Closes Celebration.

The final official function of the Yale bicentennial began at 5 o'clock this evening. The affair was scheduled as a farewell reception by President and Mrs. Hadley, but the presence of the President of the United States, who assisted President and Mrs. Hadley in receiving, lent a far greater impressiveness to the occasion. Although there was no public announcement that President Roosevelt would be present, a rumor of his coming had spread among the crowd, and a big squad of policemen had some difficulty in restraining the people at the entrance.

The reception was held in the great dining hall or commons owned by the university corporation. The building is one of the new bicentennial structures.

President Roosevelt and Dr. and Mrs. Hadley stood upon a small raised platform midway to one side of the hall. Commander and Mrs. Cowles and Private Secretary Cortelyou stood to the rear of the receiving party. Close at hand were secret service officers, ushers, and policemen, and those in charge of the ceremonies. The purpose was to admit only those wearing badges. These numbered several thousand, and a great number of the general uninvited public also managed to gain entrance.

Particularly noticeable was the extreme caution not only of police officers but of those having the affair in charge for the adequate protection of the President.

No Handshaking Is Allowed.

The most unique and original feature of the reception was the fact that there was no handshaking. The suggestion to eliminate this old-time custom originated with President and Mrs. Hadley, and was readily adopted by the President after consultation with Secretary Cortelyou. Light refreshments were served at the side hall, opposite the official party.

Dinner Party of Notables.

It is estimated that 5,000 persons attended the reception. At the conclusion the President returned to the Farnam residence, where dinner was served at 7:30. The guests were the following:

President Roosevelt, President Hadley of Yale, Secretary of State John Hay, Joseph H. Choate, Ambassador to England; Andrew D. White, ambassador to Germany; Archbishop Ireland, Bishop Knut Hennig Gesellius von Scheele of Sweden, President Eliot of Harvard, President Gilman of Johns Hopkins, President Low of Columbia, President Patton of Princeton, President Northrop of the University of Minnesota, Associate Justice Brewer of the United States Supreme Court, Professor Fedor Fedorovic Martens of St. Petersburg, Charles Francis Adams, Whitelaw Reid, Edmund Clarence Stedman, Henry L. Higginson of Boston, Dr. Willis Henry Welch of Johns Hopkins, Thomas Thacher of New York, Judge W. L. Townsend of New Haven, Judge Simeon E. Baldwin of New Haven, C. S. Alexander of Princeton, Commander Cowles, U. S. N.; George B. Cortelyou, Dr. F. M. Rixey, and H. W. Farnam of New Haven.

Following the banquet a final reception, beginning about 9 o'clock, was given at the Farnam residence to a limited number of invited guests.

Special Starts for Capital.

The President at 10:48 reentered his carriage and, again escorted by the mounted police, was driven to the railroad yards. On a side track in Water street the two cars—Lucania for the President and the Princeton, for others of the party—were standing guarded by a strong detachment. The President reached the car at 11:05. Surrounding it beyond lines drawn by the police was a considerable crowd, who cheered the President as he mounted the car steps.

At 11:22 the train sped through Union Station as a special for Washington via Harlem and Jersey City, thirteen minutes ahead of the night express. The Presidential special was given right of way over the lines and is due in the national capital at 10:30 tomorrow morning.

Attendance Unexpectedly Large.

The attendance at the celebration of the 200th year of Yale's existence has been something remarkable. It has been estimated that an average of 150,000 strangers have been in the town every day, and New Haven is not a large city.

The wonderful thing about the attendance, however, is the large proportion of the graduates who have been here. The most reliable statistics give the number of living graduates of the college at 11,420. All graduates holding degrees from either the academic or scientific departments who have been here this week have been required to register on prepared cards in order to obtain identifying badges. These badges have not been counted yet, but estimating that as printers are accustomed to do on job work, so many to the inch—and there is little chance of mistake—there have been 5,250 graduates in attendance on the celebration. It is a showing of almost 50 per cent.

Booker Washington Entertained.

Hooker T. Washington, who is attending the Yale bicentennial celebration was a guest of Morris P. Tyler, treasurer of the university, at a dinner at Mr. Tyler's residence on Monday evening. Former Postmaster General Bissell also accepted an invitation to dine with Mr. Tyler that evening and met Mr. Washington. Mr. Tyler said today that the invitations were sent and accepted about ten days before Mr. Washington dined with President Roosevelt in Washington.

Graduate Dies on the Way.

Milford, Conn., Oct. 23.—Charles W. Colt, a manufacturer of Grand Rapids, Mich., a Yale graduate, who was on his way to attend the bicentennial exercises, died of heart failure at Knight's Hotel here today. Mr. Colt was taken sick while on a train last Saturday night.

MRS. WITWER HELD FOR MURDER

Ohio Judge Decides the Alleged Poisoner Must Be Tried for Killing Her Sister.

Dayton, O., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Police Judge Snediker this evening held Mrs. Mary Belle Witwer, charged with the murder of her sister, Mrs. Anna C. Pugh, to the Common Pleas Court without bail. The prosecution rested its case early this afternoon, and Attorney Long, counsel for the defense, made a motion to dismiss, asserting that the state had failed to show a crime had been committed and that not enough evidence had been presented to warrant the prisoner being held to the higher court.

The Judge would not entertain the motion and the defense offered no witnesses. Immediately after the arguments had been made Judge Snediker bound Mrs. Witwer over, expressing the hope that the police and grand jury would pursue the investigations which had been begun. Mrs. Witwer was unmoved by the announcement.

The principal witness on the last day was Professor C. C. Howard of Starling Medical College, Columbus, who examined the internal organs of Mrs. Pugh and Frank D. Witwer, another alleged victim of the prisoner. Professor Howard's testimony relative to the finding of arsenic in Mrs. Pugh's stomach was clear and convincing.

MEDIUM TURNS BACK TO SPIRITS.

Mrs. Leonora E. Piper, After Strange Confession, Is Again a Spiritualist.

TOLD OF HER TRANCES.

Declared That in All Her Communications She Was Only an Automaton.

COULD NOT DEFINE POWER.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Mrs. Leonora E. Piper, the famous medium of the American branch of the Psychical Research society, who declared last Sunday she had decided to retire to private life, now asserts through her "control" that she has become reconciled to her position again and will continue with the society. Her original decision to leave the society was not so extraordinary when announced as the confessions that accompanied it.

Woman's Strange Confession.

Mrs. Piper has been associated with the society for many years, and on her "spirit messages" given while in a state of trance this society has based its claim of communication with those beyond the grave. This claim has been made valueless by the statement made by Mrs. Piper over her own signature as follows:

"I have never heard of anything being said by myself while in a trance state which might not have been latent in (1) my own mind, (2) in the mind of the person in charge of the sitting, (3) in the mind of the person who was trying to get communication with, some one in another state of existence, or some companion present with such person, or (4) in the mind of some absent person alive somewhere else in this world."

Was Simply a Machine.

The statement was part of a long and comprehensive review of all her work done for the society, and it contained many remarkable admissions. She said, in part:

"In the service of the society I have acted simply as an automaton, going into what is called a trance condition to be studied for purposes of scientific investigation.

"I do not feel that the world at large has derived a sufficient benefit from the many years' investigation of my case to warrant my continuing in it. Besides, personal circumstances are such that it would be impossible for me to do so. After having given so many years of my life to this work, I now desire to become a free agent.

"The world today knows that among scientific men the opinions on psychic phenomena are many and varied. I have always maintained that these phenomena could be explained in other ways than by the intervention of disembodied spirit forces.

"The theory of telepathy strongly appeals to me as the most plausible and genuinely scientific solution of the problem. To strengthen this opinion are many instances of experiences which have all been satisfactorily explained by means of the telepathic hypothesis. I am inclined to accept the telepathic explanation of all of the so-called psychic phenomena, but beyond this I remain a student with the rest of the world."

Quotes Phillips Brooks.

"The lamented Phillips Brooks once said, after a sitting with me, when I asked him for his candid opinion on the subject: 'It may be the back door into heaven, but I want to go in by the front door.' I also prefer to go in by the front door if I am fortunate enough to enter.

"I must truthfully say that I do not believe that spirits of the dead have spoken through me when I have been in the trance state, as investigated by scientific men of Boston and Cambridge and those of the English Psychical Research society, when I was taken to England to be studied.

"I must say that after having been associated with the society for about fourteen years I have no more definite knowledge concerning the subject than when I began. I have never been a spiritualist. I have never had any convincing proof of the possibility of spirit return.

Can Explain Nothing.

"Many wise and good people have had sittings with me under the auspices of the Psychical Research society, and some of them I have asked for an explanation when I came out of the condition. But I have never heard any explanation given which seems to me conclusive. For my own part, I cannot see how I can be scientifically proved that we can hold communication with the so-called spirit world.

"There have been many curious incidents connected with my sittings for the Psychical Research society. They first heard of me in the simplest fashion. My home is in Arlington Heights, in what was West Cambridge, not far from Harvard University. I was then living in Boston. My maid of all work told a friend who was a servant in the household of Professor William James of Harvard that I went into 'queer sleeps,' in which I said 'many strange things.' Professor James recognized that I was what is called a psychic and took steps to make my acquaintance. He at once expressed a wish for me to connect myself with the Psychical Research society, and that is the way my work began."

CIRCUS MANAGER COLVIN DEAD.

Former Associate of Forepaugh, Walter L. Main, and Others Passes Away in New York.

E. D. Colvin, 123 Garfield boulevard, for many years a circus manager, died yesterday morning at the Sturtevant House in New York. Mr. Colvin went to New York on business three weeks ago and was taken sick soon afterwards. His wife was summoned a week ago and was with him when he died. The body will be interred at Geneva, N. Y.

Mr. Colvin was 52 years old. For over thirty years he was connected with various circus enterprises. At different times he was associated with the management of the Forepaugh shows, the Walter L. Main circus, the Doris & Colvin circus, and the Bailey circus. For the last seven years he had been the American representative of Carl Hagenbeck, the German animal dealer.

He was one of the proprietors of the Bijou Theater and was a director of the National Printing and Engraving company. He was a Mason. He is survived by his wife.

OBITUARY.

FREDERICK H. BENEDICT, son of E. C. Benedict, who was killed last Saturday, was given private interment in the receiving vault at the Greenwich (Conn.) cemetery. Former President Grover Cleveland attended the funeral.

T. C. LENARD, organizer of the Chicago Federation of Labor, who died on Monday, will be buried tomorrow afternoon. Funeral services will be held at 2 o'clock at his late residence, 3120 Emerald avenue.

Confesses to Murder.

Pottsville, Pa., Oct. 23.—Sheriff Beddall of Schuylkill County has received a telegram from P. H. Montgomery at Stout's Mountain, Ala., stating that he has under arrest John Dongan, who has confessed that he helped to murder Alexander Ray, near Centralia, during the reign of the Mollie Maguires in the anthracite region.

BUFFALO RATE AGAIN REDUCED.

Round Trip from Chicago, $6.00.

The Wabash sells excursion tickets, Chicago to Buffalo and return, as above, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, until the exposition closes, good to return five days from date of sale. Good only in coaches or free reclining chair cars. Four daily trains. Write for Pan-American folder. City ticket office, 97 Adams street, Chicago.

INDIANA G. A. R. COMMANDER MARRIES; GROOM IS SEVENTY, BRIDE EIGHTEEN.

Newcastle Ind., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—In the parlors of the Bundy Hotel here today Captain Milton Garrigus and Miss Marie Thomas were married. The groom is 70, the bride 18. The groom is well known in politics and is State Commander of the G. A. R. The bride is an orphan, who was raised on the farm of her uncle, Harry Edwards, a mile west of this place. The marriage was violently opposed by relatives on both sides, but opposition was overcome. Allen Garrigus, a son of the groom, was best man at the wedding. By her marriage to Captain Garrigus the girl bride becomes the great-grandmother of several children.

ROOSEVELT AIDS A FARMER

PRESIDENT HELPS DEACON BARBER DRIVE A HERD OF COWS.

Chief Executive of the United States, During a Jaunt in the Country Near Farmington, Conn., Jumps a Fence and Assists a Local Agriculturist in Rounding Up a Bunch of Refractory Cattle—Refuses a Drink of Cider in Payment.

Farmington, Conn., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—In years to come Deacon Barber, having recovered from palpitation of the heart threatening him a few hours ago, will live simply to tell how on one occasion a President of the United States helped him to round up a straying herd of cows, and refused a drink of cider in payment.

President Roosevelt's sister, Mrs. Cowles, lives at this place, and the President, with several friends, was here today enjoying himself with Mrs. Cowles. The party was on a jaunt, driving up Tunxis Mountain. The President, as every one who knows him will realize, suggested that he wanted to get out and walk a while, and he did.

Up the road a piece President Roosevelt, who was straightening the kinks out of his legs and taking long breaths of air down into his lungs, came upon a much perturbed individual. He was loping around a field, apparently wigwagging with his arms to a bunch of milch cows.

President Roosevelt looked over the fence a bit, and failing to discern the game shouted, pleasantly:

"What are you doing there?"

"I'm trying to get these cattle out of this field," said the man, who looked like "it."

"Well, I'll come over and help you," said the man outside, and a sturdy figure vaulted the gate. He no sooner landed in that pasture than he became a combination of automobile, football-playing wedge, and barb wire fence, and in a jiffy three subdued cows were trotting meekly into their own pasture.

"Been kinder careful about these critters," said the deacon, as he mopped his brow, "but they got away from me today. Much obliged to you, stranger, and if you'll come in and have a taste of cider—you won't; going on, eh? Well, I'm powerful obliged to ye."

"It's all right," said the President; "haven't had so much fun in a long time."

It was about two hours later when Deacon Barber, while engaged doing chores around the working capital of the company. The company has provided for taking up an old $250,000 issue of bonds, which is to be exchanged for the new issue or paid from the $500,000 issue of new bonds.

The Varsity Hotel on Ellis avenue, near Sixty-first street, well known during World's Fair days, will be sold for $23,000 to Thomas Byrne. An order to that effect has been entered in Judge Tuley's court. The Varsity Hotel was mortgaged heavily after the close of the World's Fair. The court order was entered at the request of the Chicago Title and Trust company.

COURT SCORES AN ATTORNEY.

Judge Vickers Says Clement J. Belinski's Name Should Be Stricken from Role of Illinois Lawyers.

Judge Vickers of the Superior Court yesterday severely scored Clement J. Belinski, a lawyer in the Chicago Opera-House Block. It is alleged Belinski had been attorney for Martin Mieschke of 243 Herndon street, defendant in foreclosure proceedings, but that he failed to perform his duty and that judgment was entered. Later it is said Belinski induced Mieschke and wife to give a note and mortgage for the judgment, and turned them over to the creditor. Judge Vickers said:

"I have no doubt that these two old ignorant people were imposed upon by the fraud and circumvention of that trusted friend and counselor whose conduct in this case is of the most reprehensible character. It shows that his name ought to be stricken from the roll of attorneys of Illinois, and that he ought not to be allowed to practice.

"Belinski has not only shown on the stand here as a witness that he is unworthy of belief as a lawyer, but that he is disreputable, and that he is either incompetent or dishonest—one of the two—probably both. I do not place one feather's weight on his testimony."

WORKS FOR A DEATHBED TRUCE.

Missionary Declares That Chicago Man Is Dying in Boston While Wife Remains Here.

Eugene C. Webster, Recording Secretary of the American Missionary society, said just enough yesterday to set his brother mission workers to wondering and then left town. He was called home to Boston by the illness of his father, and said that his going might prevent a deathbed reconciliation between a Chicago man and his wife. According to Mr. Webster, the Chicago man shot himself recently while in Boston, and probably will die. Mr. Webster visited the wife, in Chicago, and almost had persuaded her to visit her husband. Nothing is known in Boston of the attempted suicide of a Chicago man.

BESSETTE RELEASED ON BOND.

Chicago Typographical Union Supplies Surety for Alleged Violator of the Conkey Injunction.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Edward E. Bessette, who was sent to jail by Judge Baker of the Federal Court for violation of the injunction at the Conkey printing plant in Hammond, was released on $1,000 bond this evening. The bond was furnished by the Fidelity and Deposit company of Maryland at the instance of the Chicago Typographical union.

BID FOR CHURCH REFUSED

FIRST M. E. TRUSTEES DECLINE TO SELL FOR $750,000.

Majority of Board Contends That the Property at Clark and Washington Streets Is Worth $1,000,000—Proposition to Rent Auditorium in Tremont House for $7,000 a Year Also Rejected—President Dixon Says They Are in No Hurry to Dispose of Holdings.

Trustees of the First Methodist Episcopal Church yesterday afternoon declined the proposition to sell the church property at Clark and Washington streets for $750,000. They also refused to take a lease of the auditorium which the Northwestern University proposes to construct in the Tremont Hotel property at a rental of $7,000 a year.

The proposition to purchase the old church property was made by Trustee Hobbs. It is rumored he represented local capitalists who propose to erect an office building on the site. Some of the trustees said $1,500, or about $30 a Sunday, was sufficient rental for the Tremont auditorium.

The trustees were in session two hours and the discussion of the proposals was lively. The majority contended that the location and area of the corner made the property well worth $1,000,000.

Only two trustees, B. B. Hobbs and D. C. Alton, went on record in favor of a sale.

"We are in no hurry to sell," said President Arthur Dixon after the meeting, "and the offer was far below the real value of the property. The demand for $7,000 a year rental for a hall in the old Tremont House was excessive. About $1,500 would have been nearer right."

A permit for a $60,000 three-story apartment house, to be erected at 4232-4234 Vincennes avenue, was issued yesterday to J. A. Cockburn. A $20,000 permit was also issued to the American Hide and Leather company for an addition to its tannery at 70-80 Blackhawk street.

Attorney John S. Miller appears as the final purchaser of the vacant property at the northwest corner of Madison avenue and Fifty-ninth street, 198x435 feet, for $65,000.

The Dolese & Shepard company, quarrymen and contractors, have conveyed all their property in Cook and Du Page counties, Illinois, to the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank in trust to secure an issue of 500 twenty-year $1,000 bonds to be used for addition to

SLOT MACHINE VICTIM BURIED.

"Mickey" Hurley, Killed by Fall with Mills' Device, Laid to Rest—Inquest Verdict Accidental Death.

Little "Mickey" Hurley, the 4-year-old boy who was killed by the overturning of a peanut slot machine on Monday was buried yesterday. The machine which the boy pulled over on himself in his endeavor to drop his penny in the slot and get a handful of peanuts was one like that in the accompanying cut, only it was mounted on legs. It was made, as stated previously, by the Mills Novelty company. By an error a picture of a peanut slot machine made by another company was printed in THE TRIBUNE yesterday. The device that killed "Mickey" Hurley was exhibited at the Coroner's inquest over the body of the child. The jury returned a verdict without censure or recommendation. It was simply that the child was killed by accident.

DOWIEITE HIDES FROM MOB.

Gideon Hammond Applies "Zion" Methods at Binghamton, N. Y., with Unhappy Results.

Binghamton, N. Y., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The Rev. Gideon Hammond of Chicago was the cause of a riotous demonstration in this city, and the police were called out to protect the female portion of his audience. For days dodgers have been distributed announcing that the workings of the Church of Zion, which had been misrepresented to the people of Binghamton, would be fully explained in an evangelistic campaign to be opened here on Sunday and Monday evenings.

Hammond, who is an ardent follower of Dowie, held forth on a street corner, and in general terms denounced everything he could think of. He attracted some attention, but last night when he began his harangue he launched forth against the Masonic Order, the Catholic Church, and all Protestant denominations.

Chief of Police Moore and several patrolmen dispersed a crowd that had begun to grow restive and Hammond went to a hall he had hired. There were a number of women present, and when he renewed his tirade a crowd of men who had followed him hissed him vigorously.

Then there was a sound of breaking glass, a door crashed in, the lights went out, and a rush was made for the platform. The women screamed and several fainted, a call for the police reserves was sent, and the police escorted the women from the building. Hammond went into hiding.

Clears head and bowels—Alma-Bromo (effervescent) Salt. Cures constipation. Tastes good. From famous Alma-Bromo Spring.

LIVES IN PERIL AT HOTEL FIRE.

Three-Story Building in Menasha, Wis., Scene of Some Thrilling Rescues.

FEW SAVE PROPERTY.

Majority of Guests Escape Without Having Time to Put on Clothes.

BLAZE AT WEST BADEN.

Oshkosh, Wis., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Fire completely destroyed the National Hotel at Menasha, a three-story brick structure, this morning at 3:30 o'clock. While no lives were lost, of the thirty people in the building many escaped only in their night clothing. F. R. Bolles, agent for the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad, who, with his family, occupied rooms on the second floor, saved only one trunk full of goods.

Miss Charlotte Brigman and Miss Fay Parkinson, teachers in the high school, escaped only by wrapping themselves about with bedclothes and leaving everything else.

Charles Reed, assistant postmaster, and Miss Elizabeth D. Smith were rescued with difficulty. Mr. Reed is a deaf mute, and it was difficult to make him understand that the building was on fire. Miss Smith, who is 84 years of age, was completely prostrated with fright and had to be carried from the burning building.

The origin of the fire is a mystery, but the fact that about four or five weeks ago a mattress soaked with kerosene was found on the floor of the basement has given rise to the belief that the fire was of incendiary origin.

John Zeininger, the chief of the Menasha fire department, was struck on the head by falling bricks while attempting to scale the ruined walls. His condition was pronounced serious.

Loss by Flames at West Baden.

West Baden, Ind., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Fire in the second floor of the bathroom building at the French Lick Springs Hotel destroyed the bathrooms and boiler-room, and the main building was scorched and damaged by water. The loss is near $10,000. No one was injured. There were 170 guests at the hotel, among them quite a number of Chicago people.

Hotel Burns in Omaha.

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 23.—The Central Hotel, located at Fourteenth and Dodge streets, was entirely destroyed by fire which started at 9 o'clock tonight. The fire had enveloped the entire second and third stories before the firemen arrived, and little or nothing of the hotel property was saved. Several persons had retired when the fire broke out and had narrow escapes. One woman was taken out in a fainting condition, having been overcome while waiting for a ladder to be raised.

WITNESS IN GRAND RAPIDS TELLS HOW MONEY WAS PAID.

Robert Cameron Testifies That $100,000 Was Used to Secure the Franchise for the Water Supply System.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—A jury was secured at 10:40 this morning in the alleged Salsbury water supply bribery case in the Superior Court. Assistant Prosecutor Ward immediately outlined the people's case. A motion to quash the indictment was overruled.

Robert Cameron, agent of the Eastern promoters, was the first witness. He said in the spring of 1900 he went to Grand Rapids regarding a plan to furnish Grand Rapids a Lake Michigan water supply. He first consulted with Thomas F. McGarry and told him the plans of the company. McGarry agreed with him that it would be necessary to use money to get the scheme through.

Witness was introduced to City Attorney Salsbury by McGarry as the man who could secure a franchise from the Council. He had a private conference with Salsbury and asked him to name the amount of money it would take. Salsbury said $100,000, and stipulated that $25,000 should be given him at once, without restrictions as to its use, the balance to be placed in the hands of a third party to be delivered to him when the goods had been delivered.

Cameron testified that the $25,000 was sent here and deposited in the Michigan State Bank, then checked

NEW GLADSTONE STATUE UNVEILED

John Morley Pays Tribute to the Great Liberal Leader at Manchester.

FINE AS A WORK OF ART.

Bronze Figure Is Work of Mario Raggi, Who Made Sketches from Life.

CROWDS CHEER THE SPEECH.

[Copyright: 1901: By the New York Tribune.]
[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

MANCHESTER, England, Oct. 23.—The statue of William E. Gladstone by Mario Raggi was unveiled here today.

The city is fortunate in obtaining without public subscription or prolonged effort this talented and characteristic statue. A Welshman of the name of William Roberts, whose life had passed without observation, surprised Manchester by leaving a bequest of over $20,000 for a statue of the Liberal statesman.

The executors were mainly influenced by Gladstone's family in the selection of a sculptor. When Gladstone introduced the home rule bill in the House of Commons Mario Raggi, the Italian sculptor, was among the spectators and sketched the orator during the delivery of the speech. The clay models were based upon this drawing, and the bronze figure, now splendidly placed in Albert Square, near the main entrance of the imposing Gothic town hall, has the pose of body, expression of face, and the vigorous but natural action of the grand old man in his most earnest mood.

In Masterful Gesture.

The statue is ten feet high and stands on a single pedestal. One arm is outstretched in a masterful gesture, the sculptor having reproduced with striking effect the orator's mannally long forefinger. The other hand grasps with strong grip a roll of manuscript. The figure is finely posed, one foot being slightly raised and the weight being carried on the other leg. Above the high collar and familiar crumpled cravat rises the massive and majestic head in epical dignity.

It is a stronger work than Raggi's statue of Beaconsfield in Parliament square, Westminster, and one of the best examples of sculpture in England.

Manchester was equally fortunate in having the statue unveiled today by a statesman who loved and reverenced Gladstone and understood him better than anybody else. The ceremonies were simple and unpretentious. John Morley was quietly entertained at luncheon by the civic authorities and unveiled the statue with a few words of eulogy in the presence of a large open-air audience. He delivered subsequently in the great room of the town hall, where he could be heard, an elaborate and scholarly tribute to the greatest of British Liberals.

Morley's Eulogy Cheered.

There was a tremendous outburst of applause from the vast audience when he was introduced with a brief sentence by the Lord Mayor. Speaking without notes, and with occasional signs of hesitation, he gave the impression of thinking aloud out of a full mind on one subject which he considered of supreme importance in the history of the times. His gestures were frequent, there were passages of quiet irony, and there was a deep undertone of earnestness. Disclaiming any intention of making partisan use of the occasion, he invited the audience to enjoy something of the peace and perspective of history in reflecting on the career and character of a great man who had swept like some new planet in the sky to fascinate and absorb the attention of the age.

Mr. Morley contended that detraction from Gladstone's work could be nothing less than a blur upon the English people, since he had lived during a generation at the flood tide of popularity. He dissented strongly, however, from Huntley's bitter remark: "Here is a man with the greatest intellect in Europe, and he debases it by following majorities and crowds."

Morley asserted that the exact opposite was true, and that the flowing tide was often against Gladstone, and that he struggled against it. He gave several illustrations from financial legislation and the Irish land debates of Gladstone's power of creating, transforming, and directing public opinion.

Gladstone and America.

Finally Morley referred, amid tremendous applause, to the Geneva arbitration as a noble reparation for misreading the civil war in America. Gladstone erred in judgment in common with nearly all great Englishmen at the time, but atoned for his injustice by quenching the fires of ill-will and animosity between the nations and inaugurating the most precedent for establishing reason in place of force and deadly, if not always necessary, war. If Gladstone had not done anything else than favor the Geneva arbitration he would have deserved a statue of marble, bronze, or even pure gold.

This passage was received with rounds of cheers, and the entire address was followed with enthusiasm. Morley described Gladstone as the greatest orator in Parliamentary history and, above all things, a moral teacher who lived and wrought so as to keep the soul alive in England.

I. N. F.

BIDS FOR HAVANA PAVING.

Rival Syndicates Seek Contract for Making Public Improvements at Cuban Capital.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

HAVANA, Oct. 23.—The bids for paving and sewering the city were opened today. The highest bid, $10,393,015, was made by S. P. Conway and R. T. Rokeby of Jersey City, and the highest, $11,485,806, by the Pan-American Construction company of West Virginia, this latter bid being in the names of C. A. Palmer and M. J. Dady.

The bid was contained in a letter to the mayor signed by Mr. Dady, offering to accept Cuban bonds in payment in case the work is awarded to him. Dady's previous bid was $11,000,000.

The engineer's department has estimated the actual cost of the work will be $7,000,000, and, with 25 per cent profit added, $8,750,000.

There has been a split in the National party over the nomination and election questions. The opposition claims that Senor Gener, who was for the revolution, is actually using the revolutionary party as a means to attain his own ends.

WABASH EXCURSION—$2.00
to Decatur, Springfield, and Jacksonville.
The Wabash will sell excursion tickets from Chicago as above, good only to leave Chicago on local train at 8:35 a. m., Oct. 26; good returning only on train No. 12, leaving Jacksonville at 8:54 p. m., and Springfield 10:05 p. m., Sunday, Oct. 27. Ticket office 97 Adams street.

LEADER IN WOMAN'S FAIR IN ENGLEWOOD.

Although fairs have been numerous in Chicago this fall the promoters of the Englewood Woman's club entertainment are confident theirs will eclipse all the others. Although the fair will be held in the clubhouse at Sixty-third street and Harvard avenue, none of the features of the old-fashioned outdoor county fair will be lacking. Tents, booths, grab bags, fortune teller cave, and freaks will be there. There will be room even for a Midway, and a trained elephant will be on hand to perform every hour. The bright particular attraction of the show is the "baby show," the "babies" being adults in disguise. The Mayor was to have judged the "babies" last night, but was in Springfield. Among other attractions are the children's Punch and Judy on Friday afternoon, and a country dance that evening for the grown people. Here are some of the regulations for visitors:

"Do not josh the attendants at the several booths. They will do their best to get your money."

"Any articles lost in the building will be sold for the benefit of the county fair."

The fair will not be all burlesque. There will be exhibits of hand-painted china, fancy work, jellies and preserves, and the ice cream and cake will be genuine. The dates are Oct. 23, 24, and 25. Mrs. Edwin Rowland is one of the leading spirits of the fair. She is chairman of the committee that originated the project.

MRS. EDWIN ROWLAND

IRISH CHEER FOR REDMOND

ENVOY TO AMERICA CENTER OF DEMONSTRATION.

Great Crowds in Cork Break Through Barriers at Station and Light Bonfires Beside His Car—Tells Purpose of His Visit and Says Great Alliance Will Be the Result—Declares That England Is Already Alarmed.

CORK, Oct. 23.—The scene at the railway station immediately prior to Mr. Redmond's departure for Queenstown was one of extraordinary enthusiasm. A large crowd with bands swept down the barriers, erected to exclude the public from the platforms, planted flaming tar barrels in front of the saloon carriage in which Mr. Redmond was seated, and played "God Save Ireland," and "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Addressing the crowd from the platform of the car, Mr. Redmond referred to the attacks which the London Globe had to apologize for last session at the bar of Parliament, characterizing these as "scurrilous attacks upon the Irish party."

"And now, boiling with rage," he exclaimed, "this paper is grossly insulting our brethren in America and asserting that we are going to the United States to get subscriptions from American murder clubs.

"This shows the blind, unreasoning hatred and opinion held by its representatives—held by the British government, notwithstanding the fact that through the long list of officials and public men in America from the Presidency down, there have been representatives of our race."

John Dillon and Timothy Harrington were among those present at the railroad station.

Tells Purpose of Journey.

Mr. Redmond, in the course of a general reply to the numerous addresses presented to him, laid particular stress on his contention that his mission to America could be taken as proof that the reunion which had occurred in Ireland had also occurred in the United States, and that England hereafter would have to fight the world-wide Irish race of 20,000,000, "whose action is only limited to one consideration—namely: that all means were honorable and just in the sight of God, and who preferred to be linked to the meanest free country on earth than to the British Empire."

Mr. Redmond also said that his mission was to show England that she would have to count hereafter on a united Irish race, backed by the public opinion and the support and sympathy of 70,000,000 of free people in the American republic.

Party Reaches Queenstown.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 23.—Mr. Redmond and the members of his party were met on their arrival at the railway station here by various local bodies and were then escorted to the town hall by 3,000 people with torches.

SARDOU'S NEW OPERA IN PARIS.

"Les Barbares" Staged with Magnificence, but Excites Little Enthusiasm in the Audience.

PARIS, Oct. 24.—The premiere of Saint-Saëns' "Les Barbares," with words by MM. Victorien Sardou and Pierre Gheusi, was given at the opera last night. The libretto deals with the invasion of Italy by barbarians in the first century before Christ, interweaving the love of Marcomir, a barbarian chief, for Floria, a vestal virgin, who sacrificed her vows and accepts his hand and heart.

Marcomir saves the Town of Orange from pillage and massacre, the opera closing with a superb march of the departing barbarians and antique dances expressive of the joy of the citizens at being relieved of their presence.

The music, which is on the whole of the Wagnerian order, contains many harmonious and beautiful passages, but did not seem to excite the enthusiasm of the fashionable audience, which included M. and Mme. Loubet, although the critics of the morning papers admit that the opera was splendidly staged and finely interpreted by MM. Vaguet and Delmas and Mmes Hatto and Hegion in the principal roles.

WU'S PLACE IS IN DANGER.

Chinese Minister to the United States Criticised in Pekin Because He Is Too Popular.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

PEKIN, Oct. 23.—There is strong opposition among conservative Chinese officials to Wu Ting Fang, Chinese Minister at Washington, retaining a foreign mission. Those who take this view consider that his popularity abroad is a proof that he is not sufficiently loyal to the interests of China. It is probable that he will be recalled and given a position on the new Board of Foreign Affairs, where his linguistic and legal attainments may be utilized under the eye of the government.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—"It is all conjecture so far as I know," said Minister Wu tonight when asked in reference to the story from Pekin indicating he would be recalled. "Of course a diplomatic representative is always subject to recall, but I have heard nothing which indicates my government has any intention of recalling me. So a diplomat is to be called home by his government for promoting friendly relations with the government to which he is accredited? That is the proposition advanced by those who are responsible for this story."

TYPHOON HOLDS BACK NEWS.

No Report Received at Manila from Island of Semar for Three Days.

MANILA, Oct. 23.—Nothing has been heard from the Island of Samar for three days, owing to the typhoon. Admiral Rogers has notified the troops at the ports to be on their guard, owing to the surprise and massacre of the company of the Ninth Regiment at Balangiga. At Pambujan, Island of Samar, all of the buildings in the vicinity of the barracks were immediately razed.

General Smith, on his arrival at Calbayoga, Island of Samar, sent reinforcements to the Town of Weyler. They found the garrison of that place, numbering fifteen men, besieged by over a hundred bolomen.

The United States transport Sumner leaves here tonight with 350 men of the Twelfth Infantry.

The cruiser New York was delayed by coaling and taking supplies on board, but it left Manila last night with 330 marines under Major Waller.

The central Filipino committee has issued a proclamation confirming Malvar as the successor of Aguinaldo. Copies of the document have been widely circulated.

CHILE TAKES DISPUTED LAND.

Serious Break with Argentina May Result from Refusal to Await British Award.

LONDON, Oct. 24, 3 a. m.—"Chile has occupied the disputed territory in the Cordilleres without waiting for Great Britain's award," says a dispatch from Buenos Ayres to the Daily Mail. "The Argentine government is seeking explanations and it is rumored that the Argentine Minister in Santiago de Chile will be withdrawn."

SEA RISES, DROWNING EIGHTY.

Marmora Inundates Town of Broussa and 776 Houses Are Swept Away in Flood.

VIENNA, Oct. 24, 3 a. m.—The Neues Wiener Tageblatt reports a serious inundation at Broussa, near the Sea of Marmora. The water rose with terrible suddenness in the night time, eighty persons being drowned and 776 houses destroyed.

POPE MUST STAY IN HIS ROOM.

Vatican Physician Orders the Aged Pontiff to Remain Indoors Because of a Cold.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

ROME, Oct. 23.—Dr. Lapponi has ordered the Pope to remain in his room owing to a cold from which he is suffering. It is believed his Holiness will be well in a few days.

HOPE FOR VICTORY FROM FOOTBALL SONGS.

Football enthusiasts at the University of Chicago hope the inspiring music of the new songs composed by students will bring victory to the team. Yesterday the judges who were chosen to pick the best three football songs announced their decision, and gave the first prize to H. G. Losier, the second to W. M. Garlick, and the third to C. C. Bulger.

In all sixty songs were handed in and most of them were written to the tunes of coon songs. The song awarded first place is given below and is written to the tune of "Coon, Coon, Coon." The students were asked to assemble in Kent Theater last night to practice the songs for the game with Pennsylvania next Saturday.

Go 'way back from the Midway,
On Marshal Field sit down!
And watch Chicago's Kickers
Kick a whole plum through the town,
For when they don the moleskins
In the old man's big back yard,
Look out! for the boys of the old Maroon
Play hard—hard—hard!

CHORUS.

Maroon—Maroon—Maroon—
There's a whole lot in a name.
Maroon—Maroon—Maroon—
Come play your good old game.
Maroon—Maroon—Maroon—
Get right up on your toes
And show the Badgerinos
How Chicago goes!

The coed's a darned good fellow,
But a better chap is he
Who fights for alma mater
And wins a great big "C,"
So tackle low, Chicagos,
Make holes both long and large.
Go round the end, go through the line
And charge—charge—charge.

CALLS BOER WAR BRITISH BLUNDER

Winston Churchill Denounces Military Mistakes in African Campaign.

KITCHENER IS TOO BUSY.

Speaker Declares Government Should Introduce New System in Operations.

BULLER'S FRIENDS ANGRY.

[Copyright: 1901: By the New York Tribune.]
[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Oct. 24, 3 a. m.—Winston Churchill delivered a remarkable speech at Leicester last night, in which he handled the War office without gloves. He devoted his remarks almost entirely to the war and denounced the government's muddling policy in scathing terms.

The war, he declared, had become an unmitigated nuisance and a blunder, and he wanted the government to intervene in south Africa in order to localize, delimit, and assign Lord Kitchener's functions, so that he might be relieved of the multiplicity of duties he is unable to perform efficiently.

The audience was delighted and enthusiastic with the speech, in which Churchill showed much of his father's talent.

Quarrel Over Buller Affair.

The Buller affair, which is the latest if not the least regrettable incident connected with the war, has given rise to a heated controversy at the service clubs. The removal of Buller from his command has almost developed into a quarrel between the supporters of Earl Roberts on one hand and the supporters of the disgraced General on the other. Most newspapers are guarded in their remarks, but unquestionably the sympathy of the people is with Buller.

In Devonshire and especially at Crediton, the home of the Buller family, considerable indignation is expressed at the decision of the War office, and the Mayor of Exeter has called a public meeting for tomorrow to express confidence in Sir Redvers.

Earl Roberts' First Mistake.

Many military men consider the whole mess has been caused by the initial blunder of Earl Roberts and Secretary Brodrick in departing from their own principles when they gave the first army corps command to an officer who could never have directed its operations in active service.

Buller leaves the Aldershott force in a high state of efficiency. As a teacher of discipline he had no superior in the army, and it must always be a matter for regret that an officer with such a fine record should have omitted to profit by the valuable lessons he imparted to his subordinates.

Lord Salisbury Returns.

Lord Salisbury returned to England last night in much better health than when he left home. He is reminded by his supporters in the press that the first duty of the government is to bring the Boer war to a conclusion as speedily as possible.

Trade, as Winston Churchill pointed out in his speech last night, is beginning to suffer from the prolongation of the issue. Any and every sacrifice should consequently be made to reestablish peace.

American Engines the Best.

There is recrudescence of grumbling because the Cape government has given orders for military material outside of Great Britain. The Minister of Railways in Cape Town, interviewed by a Daily Mail correspondent, says the great advantage of placing orders in America is expedition of delivery. British makers being leisurely, while American engines cost on an average $5,000 below the prices of English engines of the same type.

I. N. F.

BRIGANDS HAVE A BUSY DAY.

Mail Coach Robbed in Sardinia—Woman Accidentally Killed in Fight Between Robbers and Guards.

ROME, Oct. 24.—Seven brigands held up a diligence that was proceeding to Sassari, in Sardinia, with a registered mail bag. Shots were exchanged and two carbineers who were escorting the diligence were wounded, while a woman passenger was killed. The robbers looted the diligence, but in the scuffle the postal clerk escaped with the registered letters.

ODESSA, Oct. 24.—An armed band boarded a train near Batoum, murdered three officials, and looted the passengers of valuables.

NEW ALARM FOR TOLSTOI.

Russian Novelist Again Reported to Be Seriously Ill on Estate in the Crimea.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 23.—Count Leo Tolstoi is again somewhat seriously ill, on the estate of the Countess Palin, near Aloupka, in the Crimea.

PARIS, Oct. 24, 3 a. m.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg to the Echo de Paris says Count Tolstoi has had a sudden relapse and that his condition is considered serious.

MOLTKE SAILS FOR AMERICA.

German Count Proposes to Study Transportation Systems in United States.

BERLIN, Oct. 23.—Count von Moltke has gone to the United States to study the transportation system.

Founder of Deutsche Bank Dies.

BERLIN, Oct. 23.—Dr. Von Siemens, founder and former director of the Deutsche Bank, and a leading member of the Reichstag and the Prussian Diet, who had been seriously ill for several weeks, died today.

Notes from Foreign Lands.

LONDON.—Andrew Carnegie has given £37,000 to establish libraries at Dundee.

YOKOHAMA.—The government of Corea has raised a loan for a year from the First Japanese Bank of $7,000,000 at 10 per cent.

BERLIN.—The Municipal Council has decided to withdraw its plan for alterations of Unter den Linden in accordance with the Emperor's wish.

MADRID.—An Admiral of the fleet has handed to the Queen Regent a memorandum setting forth the grievances of officers of the Spanish navy.

VIENNA.—In the Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath there was a renewal of the disorderly squabbles between the Germans and the Czechs.

MELBOURNE.—The steamer Monowai is now a week overdue from New Zealand and nothing has been heard of her. She left Auckland with 135 passengers and a crew of seventy-nine.

Features of Southern Travel.

Two daily fast through trains via Chicago and Eastern Illinois railroad. The shortest route, quickest time. Reduced rate round-trip tickets on sale every day. Meals in dining cars à la carte. Ticket office, 131 Adams street. 'Phone Central 555.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Stops Diarrhoea and Stomach Cramps. Dr. Siegert's Genuine Imported Angostura Bitters.

COLOMBIA REBELS BEATEN

INSURGENT FORCES DEFEATED IN BATTLE NEAR BOGOTA.

Government Troops Meet the Liberal Revolutionists on Oct. 5 on the Magdelena River and Disperse Them After a Three Hours' Fight, in Which General Lombana and One Hundred of His Men Are Killed and Many Captured—Federal Loss Is Small.

COLON, Colombia, Oct. 23.—The Colombian government formally announces that General Pompilio Gutierres defeated on Oct. 5 near Ambalema, on the Magdalena River, west of Bogota, insurgent forces from the Departments of Tolima and Condinamarca, united under General Marin and General Duran, after a desperate engagement, lasting three hours. According to the official announcement the insurgents retreated after losing 100 killed, among whom was General Vicente Lombana, and several hundred captured, together with a large supply of ammunition. The government loss exceeded fifty.

BANK INSOLVENT FIVE YEARS.

Treber-Trocknung Company in Germany Pays Dividends to Conceal Real Condition.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

BERLIN, Oct. 23.—The report of the liquidators in the bankruptcy of the Treber-Trocknung company of Cassel, which failed some time ago, shows that the concern had been insolvent for five years, although dividends amounting to 21,000,000 marks ($5,250,000) had been declared during that time. This was accomplished by falsification of the accounts. The creditors will possibly receive a fraction of 1 per cent.

The loss amounts to 177,000,000 marks ($44,250,000), of which amount less than 2,000,000 marks ($500,000) is recoverable.

IDLE GERMANS DEMAND WORK.

Conference Called to Meet at Dantzic on Oct. 28 to Consider the Industrial Depression.

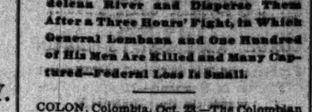
BERLIN, Oct. 23.—Professor von Gosseler of the Province of West Prussia, has called a conference in Dantzic for Oct. 28 to discuss remedies for industrial and agricultural distress.

A deputation from 600 unemployed persons has visited the Burgomaster of Dantzic to urge him to begin municipal work for the relief of the unemployed.

The Hamburg metal workers have petitioned the Senate of Hamburg to provide employment through relief works.

See that your hotelkeeper has Cooks's Imperial Extra Dry Champagne on his menu. It has no superior.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT ON CITY WATER.



Lake View station supplies all territory north at Fullerton avenue. Chicago avenue station supplies all territory between Fullerton avenue and Kinzie street. Fourteenth street station supplies all territory between Kinzie and Thirty-ninth streets, and Hyde Park all territory south of Thirty-ninth street except the Stock Yards.

FOREIGN MAIL SCHEDULE.

FOREIGN MAILS WILL CLOSE AT THE CHICAGO POSTOFFICE today, Oct. 24, as follows:
For Switzerland, Roumania, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, Greece, British India, Belgium, Italy, and Colony, 4:30 p. m.
For Austria, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Ireland, Italy, Norway, Netherlands, Russia, and Sweden, via N. G. Etruria, 12 p. m.
For Curacoa and Venezuela, 4 p. m.
For Porto Rico, 4 p. m.
For Mexico, via Progreso, Campeche, and Tampico, 4 p. m.
For Jamaica, via New York, 12 p. m.
For Cuba, via Tampa, 6 p. m.
For Alaska, 6 p. m.

F. E. COYNE, Postmaster.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Oct. 23.—Forecast for Thursday and Friday:

Illinois—Fair Thursday, cooler in northern portion, light west to north winds, Friday fair.

Ohio—Fair Thursday, cooler in northern portion, Friday fair, fresh northerly winds.

Lower Michigan—Fair Thursday, cooler in southeast portion, Friday fair, fresh northerly winds.

Upper Michigan—Fair Thursday and Friday, fresh north to east winds.

Indiana—Fair Thursday, cooler in northern portion, Friday fair, variable winds.

Wisconsin—Fair Thursday and Friday, light northeasterly winds.

Minnesota—Fair Thursday, cooler near Lake Superior, Friday fair, light northeasterly winds.

Iowa and Missouri—Fair Thursday and Friday, variable winds.

North Dakota—Fair Thursday, Friday fair, with cooler in northwest portion, variable winds.

South Dakota and Nebraska—Fair Thursday and Friday, southerly winds.

Place of observation. Time taken: Oct. 23, 8 p. m.	Thermometer.	Max. temp.	Direction of wind.	Precipitation in 24 hours.	State of weather.
Abilene	64	68	S.W.	.01	Cl'dy
Albany	78	78	S.W.	....	Clear
Alpena	52	68	N.W.	....	Clear
Atlanta	72	78	N.W.	....	Clear
Amarillo	58	74	S.E.	Tr.	Cl'dy
Bismarck	42	74	N.E.	....	Clear
Buffalo	60	62	N.	....	Clear
Boston	52	58	N.	....	Fair
Cairo	68	82	S.W.	....	Clear
Calgary	52	68	Calm	....	Clear
Charlotte	68	80	S.W.	....	Clear
Cheyenne	54	66	N.E.	....	Clear
Chicago	72	80	S.	....	Clear
Cincinnati	72	80	S.W.	....	Clear
Cleveland	62	76	W.	....	Clear
Concordia	68	78	S.	....	Clear
Davenport	72	82	W.	....	Clear
Denver	52	70	N.E.	....	Clear
Des Moines	68	78	S.W.	....	Clear
Detroit	66	68	N.W.	....	Clear
Dodge	72	80	N.W.	....	Fair
Dubuque	70	80	S.W.	....	Clear
Duluth	60	70	N.	....	Clear
El Paso	62	64	N.E.	.56	Cl'dy
Edmonton	50	68	Calm	....	Clear
Galveston	72	78	N.E.	....	Clear
Grand Haven	70	68	S.W.	....	Clear
Green Bay	56	76	N.E.	....	Clear
Havre	50	72	S.	....	Clear
Helena	54	84	S.W.	....	Fair
Huron	64	80	E.	....	Clear
Indianapolis	70	80	S.W.	....	Clear
Jacksonville	68	78	N.E.	....	Clear
Kansas City	72	78	S.W.	....	Clear
Little Rock	72	78	W.	....	Clear
Los Angeles	64	78	W.	....	Cl'dy
Marquette	54	64	N.W.	....	Clear
Memphis	72	78	N.W.	....	Clear
Medicine Hat	64	76	W.	....	Fair
Milwaukee	74	82	W.	....	Clear
Minnedosa	46	60	E.	....	Clear
Montgomery	74	84	W.	....	Clear
Montreal	58	62	N.W.	.02	Clear
Nashville	68	78	W.	....	Clear
New Orleans	74	80	Calm	....	Clear
New York City	64	74	W.	....	Clear
Norfolk	70	80	S.W.	....	Fair
North Platte	60	78	S.E.	....	Clear
Oklahoma	70	78	S.	....	Clear
Omaha	72	80	S.W.	....	Clear
Oswego	58	66	N.W.	....	Clear
Palestine	70	76	N.E.	....	Fair
Parkersburg	72	80	W.	....	Clear
Philadelphia	70	80	S.W.	....	Clear
Pittsburg	72	78	N.W.	....	Clear
Pueblo	60	68	S.E.	....	Fair
Rapid City	52	70	S.E.	....	Clear
San Francisco	58	64	S.W.	Tr.	Cl'dy
St. Louis	72	82	S.W.	....	Clear
St. Paul	68	78	N.W.	....	Clear
Salt Lake City	62	68	N.	....	Fair
Ste. Marie	50	58	N.	....	Clear
Springfield, Ill.	72	80	N.W.	....	Clear
Springfield, Mo.	72	80	N.W.	....	Clear
Vicksburg	72	78	W.	....	Clear
Washington	70	84	S.W.	....	Cl'dy
White River	56	72	S.E.	Tr.	Rain
Williston	54	78	S.E.	....	Clear
Winnipeg	48	60	N.	....	Clear

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature as observed yesterday by L. Manasse, optician, 46 East Madison street, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 62 degrees above zero; 9 a. m., 67; 10 a. m., 71; 11 a. m., 75; 12 m., 77; 1 p. m., 80; 3 p. m., 81; 6 p. m., 78. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.61; 6 p. m., 29.66.

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

THE FOLLOWING BURIAL PERMITS WERE issued yesterday by the Health department:

Aufting, Adam, 12; 37 Boston-av., Oct. 21.
Abbott, Seth, 54; 5021 Madison-av., Oct. 22.
Angelius R. Lasetta, 49; 46 Norton-st., Oct. 22.
Buchanan, James, 84; 318 N. 48th-st., Oct. 21.
Braun, Herbert, 24; 2457 Wentworth-av., Oct. 22.
Berger, Charlotte, 33; Chicago Ridge, Oct. 21.
Booth, Dollie, 24; 2343 Dearborn-st., Oct. 22.
Bropper, Maria, 43; 1207 S. Hamlin-av., Oct. 22.
Bergenholz, Sophus, 17; 371 Milwaukee-av., Oct. 21.
Bullock, William, 14; 2567 W. Taylor-st., Oct. 22.
Clark, Margaret, 55; 5616 La Salle-st., Oct. 22.
Devery, Jan, 59; 2906 5th-av., Oct. 21.
Dodge, Sarah C., 55; 4408 Wabash-av., Oct. 22.
Decker, Anna M., 72; 2023 N. 42d-ct., Oct. 22.
Erb, Elmer, 8; 2509 Princeton-av., Oct. 22.
Friedman, Jacob, 40; 3146 Union-av., Oct. 22.
Farth, George, 28; 220 32d-st., Oct. 22.
Greenhagh, James, 60; 4324 State-st., Oct. 22.

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

Gillette, W. R., 19; 366 Clark-st., Oct. 22.
Hurley, Michael, 47; 3264 Wentworth-av., Oct. 21.
Hutson, Nellie, 28; 3022 State-st., Oct. 21.
Howes, Mary J., 70; 115 Elm Grove-av., Oct. 23.
Jones, Maria, 34; 2358 N. 40th-ave., Oct. 21.
Klatz, Carl, 60; 2027 Kensington-av., Oct. 20.
Kelly, Edward, 18; 936 N. Washtenaw-av., Oct. 21.
Lauritzen, John, 23; 9003 Green Bay-av., Oct. 21.
Murphy, Dennis, 55; 4637 Hamer-av., Oct. 22.
Mendelsson, Louis, 31; 416 Maxwell-st., Oct. 22.
Nolan, Patrick J., 20; 4826 Paulina-st., Oct. 22.
Nelson, Chas., 65; 1041 N. Francisco-av., Oct. 22.
Noonan, Lawrence, 20; 214 Center-av., Oct. 23.
Neiberger, Salomon, 71; 1451 Center-st., Oct. 22.
Sherman, James, 45; 2317 La Salle-st., Oct. 21.
Stotz, Fred, 51; 46 W. Randolph-st., Oct. 22.
Surenez, Anna, 28; 484 Noble-st., Oct. 21.
Sundell, Eva M., 71; 1625 Dunning-st., Oct. 22.
Wickham, Flavius J., 71; 3732 W. 61st-pl., Oct. 23.
Ziatz, John, 44; 208 Dickson-st., Oct. 22.

DEATHS.

COLVIN—New York City, Oct. 23, 1901, Sturtevant House, E. D. Colvin, 112 Garfield-blvd. Will be buried at Geneva, N. Y.

DYNAN—At her home in Hinsdale, Ill., Oct. 23, 1901, Margaret Dynan, aged 81 years. Funeral services at house at 12 m. Friday, Oct. 25. Train leaves Hinsdale for Union depot at 1 p. m., thence by carriages to Rosehill Cemetery.

GEIFFMANN—Jacob, beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. Sol Geiffmann, 6131 Ellis-av., and brother of Theodore Geiffmann, aged 20 years 11 months 16 days. Funeral from his late residence, at 2 o'clock Wednesday, Oct. 23, by carriages to Union depot, thence by special train to Mount Maariv Cemetery.

GILLETTE—Warren B. Gillette, Oct. 22, 1901. Burial at Constantine, Mich.

HOWES—Mary Jane Howes, aged 76 years, beloved mother of Leonard Knapp, Mrs. Charles H. Glembe, and Mrs. Oscar A. Lewis. Funeral from her late residence, 709 E. 39th Grove-av., Thursday afternoon, 1:30 o'clock, by carriages to Graceland.

McCORMICK—Oct. 23, Patrick McCormick. Funeral Friday, Oct. 25, at 8 a. m., from his late residence, 2914 Princeton-av., to St. James' Church, thence by carriages to Calvary.

FAULY—Peter C. Fauly, beloved husband of Mary Fauly, nee Kreul, father of Jessie and Walter Fauly, brother of Catharine, Gabriel, brother-in-law of Catharine Marshall, Fredrick and Gabriel, member of Douglas Lodge No. 126, K. of P. Oct. 23, aged 47 years and 8 months. Funeral Oct. 24, 2 p. m., from late residence, 1083 N. Halsted-st., to St. Paul's Church, corner Orchard and Lemont-pl., thence to Rosehill.

PIATT—Abner Piatt, 4856 Calumet-av., aged 74 years. Services at late residence, Friday, 2 p. m. Burial at Clarence, Ia.

PROPPER—Maria, Tuesday, 22d inst., at 3 a. m., aged 66 years and 2 months. Mother of Albert and Mrs. R. L. Holley. Interment at Waldheim, Thursday, Oct. 24, at 1 p. m., from residence of her daughter, 1267 S. Hamlin-av.

SHAW—Marshall Shaw, aged 74 years, at 120 Ashland-blvd., Oct. 23, 1901, at home of daughter, Mrs. A. W. Woodward. Funeral Friday, private.

WILSON—At the residence of his parents, Harry G. and Hermine M. Wilson, Oct. 22, 1901, Charles Louis Wilson, aged 2 years and 4 months. Funeral service at the home, 832 Flournoy-st., Thursday at 2 p. m.

WILSON—John L. Wilson, beloved husband of Laura Wilson (nee Sommers). Funeral Thursday, Oct. 24, at 2 p. m., from 502 N. Maplewood-av. Interment at Forest Home.

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STAGG'S ELEVEN BEATS HYDE PARK

Maroons Score a Victory Over the Youngsters at Third Attempt.

REGULAR MEN ARE IDLE.

Weight Rather than Speed Responsible for Result—Stagg Not Satisfied.

KENNEDY IS BACK IN GAME.

The maroons took a fall out of Hyde Park High School yesterday by scoring seventeen points to nothing in fifteen-minute halves, which went a long way toward ruffling the plumage which the schoolboys had been wearing by virtue of their two previous defeats of the Midway scrubs.

The maroon varsity was minus considerable of its regular material, including its ends, Horton and Maxwell, the latter playing at quarter. Right Guard Beddall did not play, neither did three of the regular backs, Garrey, Atwood, and Captain Sheldon. But with a substitute set of backs the maroons found little difficulty in driving the schoolboys back on their own goal. Twice in the first half the ball was pushed over the line for a touchdown, and a third would have been made but for a fumble at Hyde Park's fifteen-yard line. In the second half only one touchdown was scored, as the Hyde Park line stiffened somewhat and a penalty cost Chicago a good chance for a fourth touchdown.

No Gain Against Chicago Line.

The school eleven found Chicago's defense nearly impregnable. Only twice did it gain any amount of territory, the first play after the kickoff netting ten yards around Conrad's end. In the second half a double pass gained about fifteen yards around the same end, where Harper had been substituted. The maroons were not held for downs at any time, and were forced to punt but twice. On one of these Jennison fumbled the pass and lost the ball on Chicago's forty-yard line. The double pass was worked directly after carrying the ball to the twenty-five yard line, where the maroons threw the boys back, and Eckersoll tried for a field goal but missed. That was the nearest the ball got to Chicago's goal.

Rex Kennedy played throughout the game, but at the conclusion was well tired out, and remained for only a few moments of the long signal practice which followed. At its conclusion Coach Stagg said the plays did not go off any too well in the game, but that the team owed most of its gains to its superior weight. He was disappointed in the slowness with which the plays were started, although there was a considerable improvement in that respect over last Saturday's game.

Secret Practice for Two Days.

The gates of Marshall Field will remain closed until Saturday, as Stagg will have only secret practice today and tomorrow. The lineup of yesterday's game follows:

Chicago (17).		Hyde Park (0).
R. E.	Conrad, Harper	Milodrist
R. T.	Knapp	Knoor
R. G.	Terry	Pierce
C.	Ellsworth	Hall
L. G.	Flanagan	Wilson
L. T.	MacNab	Bard
L. E.	Magee	Barnes
Q.	Maxwell	Eckersoll
R. H.	Jennison, Grant	Jansoun
L. H.	Stagg	Herman
F. B.	Strauss, Backhouse	Hammond

Touchdowns—Strauss (2), Granberg. Goals—MacNab (2). Referee—Harschberger. Umpire—Maul. Linesmen—Horton and Fruin. Timekeeper—Austin. Time of halves—10 minutes.

PURPLE IS WITHOUT A PUNTER.

Northwestern Seriously Handicapped for Game with Illinois, Which Has a Good Kicker in Cook.

Dr. Hollister will probably play a man on his team on Saturday who has little or no experience at football. The purple is without a man who can punt thirty yards and be relied upon since Machesney left the game on Monday. All effort to persuade Machesney to return have been given up and the team is in a predicament.

It is thought that Illinois has decided upon playing a kicking game. With a fair punter Illinois will gain from ten to twenty-five yards on every exchange, which Northwestern's coach is trying to guard against.

Dr. Hollister for the first time this week yesterday permitted a few students to watch the practice. Most of them were accompanied by "coeds." The practice was not interesting to the spectators. The varsity lined up against the scrubs, but nothing but straight football was played.

SOUTH SIDE BEATS CADETS.

Academy Team Wins Hard Fought Game from Northwestern Military Eleven by Score of 6 to 0.

South Side Academy defeated Northwestern Military Academy at Highland Park yesterday by a score of 6 to 0. South Side took the ball from the kickoff and by repeated bucks of Wolfe and Crane and end runs of McKillip and Wright scored a touchdown. After this the cadets forced the ball to South Side's twenty-yard line, where they lost it on a fumble. In the second half all the playing was done in Northwestern's territory. Three times South Side carried the ball beyond the ten-yard line only to lose it on downs. Lineup:

South Side (6).		N. W. Military A. (0).
R. E.	Calhoun	Porter
R. T.	Knapp	Schirtmer
R. G.	Harmon	Woodruff
C.	Hobbs	Hinman
L. G.	Hill	Spriestle
L. T.	Compton	Mills
L. E.	Wright	Bisel
Q.	Johnson	Lane
R. H.	Wolfe	Manard
L. H.	McKillip	Tilotson
F. B.	Crane	Johnson

Touchdown—Wolfe. Goal—Johnson. Referee—Wink. Umpire—Fiske. Linesmen—Gaylord and Myer. Timekeepers—Crawford and Manard. Time of halves—20 minutes.

Armour Institute, 25; De La Salle, 0.

Armour Institute and the De La Salle elevens met at American League Park yesterday, the former gaining a decisive victory by a score of 25 to 0. The institute boys played a good game, holding their opponents at will. The features of the game were the long gains of Ferguson, Jackson, and Slocum of Armour and the good work of Comiskey of the De La Salles. Lineup:

Armour (25).		De La Salle (0).
R. E.	Norhan, Levings	Snelling
R. T.	Eberhardt	Devin
R. G.	Mann	McNichols
C.	Lowenthal	Arcodi
L. G.	Rathje	Comiskey
L. T.	Mansfield	McNamara
L. E.	Maher	Walker
Q.	Jenks	Kipley
R. H.	Peterson (C.)	Hayes
L. H.	Slocum	Bransfield (C.)
F. B.	Jackson	Attley

Touchdowns—Jackson (2), Slocum (2). Ferguson. Referee—Blumenthal. Umpire—Phillips. Timekespers—Eustace, S. Devlo.

South Chicago, 18; Calumet, 0.

South Chicago High School won its second victory of the season yesterday afternoon when it defeated the Calumet High School at Hahn's Park 18 to 0. Although the Calumets outweighed the South Chicagos, the speed of the latter on the dry field told. The lineup:

South Chicago (18).		Calumet (0).
R. E.	Krause	Smith
R. T.	Crampton	Aasiech
R. G.	Mayhew	Kasow
C.	Hart	Brall
L. G.	White	Gregory
L. T.	Tamer, Smith	Davis
L. E.	Bacon	Young
Q.	Ingraham	Mason
R. H.	Nickerson	Toolridge
L. H.	Smith, Kane	Young
F. B.	Hiltz	Richard

Touchdowns—Ingraham, Nickerson (2). Goals—Ingraham (3). Umpire—Campbell. Referee—Daskl.

Minor Football Games.

The Greenwood School eleven defeated the Oakwalds, at Forty-third street and Oakwald avenue, yesterday. Score, 10 to 5.

Kankakee, Ill., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The Chicago Athletic defeated the Kankakee Athletic this afternoon by a score of 5 to 0. Smith scored the touchdown, after a sixty-yard run.

PENN HAS AN EASY GAME.

SCORES FOUR TOUCHDOWNS AGAINST GETTYSBURG.

Minor College Eleven Proves No Match for the Red and Blue, Although Weakened by Injuries in Annapolis Contest—Coach Woodruff's Defense Looks Stronger, but Losers Get Near Enough to Try Three Field Goals—Quakers Leave for Chicago.

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Gettysburg's football team did not make the showing against Pennsylvania in today's game at Franklin Field that was expected. The boys from up the State walloped the Indians early in the season, and as the Quakers were in a more or less demoralized condition owing to their defeat at Annapolis, and several players being laid up with injuries, it was feared the visitors might do cruel things to the wearers of the red and blue. But Penn, with a team made up largely of substitutes, had no trouble in rolling up twenty-two points on the Gettysburg eleven and holding its own goal line safe.

Once in the first and twice in the second half the visitors were near enough to try goals from the field, but on each occasion the attempt failed. Save on these occasions Penn's goal was never in danger, and the visitors were able to gain little ground through the Quaker line. The defense of the red and blue seemed much improved, the center and ends being greatly strengthened.

Stars of Quaker Team.

Reynolds, Dale, and Townsend were the stars of the Quaker team. The former, who played in the first half only, got through the Gettysburg tackles for many brilliant runs and scored the first touchdown for the red and blue on a dash of twenty-two yards around right end. Dale's end running and line hurdling were of the most brilliant nature. Shortly before the close of the second half he got around the right side of the Gettysburg line for a run of forty yards.

Townsend also advanced the ball nearly every time his signal was called, and his punting was first-class. The Pennsylvania players as a rule helped well, and the attack was fairly concerted, but the Gettysburg line was not strong enough to test the real aggressive strength of the Quakers.

Pennsylvania won the toss and took the western end of the gridiron and the wind. James kicked off to the Quakers' twenty-five-yard line, and Reynolds burst through left tackle for a sensational gain of thirty yards on the next play. The ball was taken to Gettysburg's thirty-five-yard line on steady gains, where it was lost on downs. But Gettysburg failed to advance it, and Young kicked to midfield, from which point Pennsylvania quickly rushed it across the goal line, Reynolds making the touchdown on a run of twenty-two yards. He failed at goal.

Quick Work by Penn.

In scoring the second touchdown Penn took the ball from the kickoff and carried it over without surrendering possession of the leather. Bennett missed the goal. Penn's third touchdown in this half was made just at the call of time, the ball having been carried from the Quakers' forty-yard line. Bennett kicked the goal.

In the second half Penn scored five minutes after play began, carrying the ball from its thirty-yard mark across the line. Bennett kicked goal. Lineup:

Pennsylvania. (22).		Gettysburg (0).
R. E.	Crowther	Brady, McLaughlin
R. T.	McCabe, Baird	Gilbert
R. G.	Jordan	Reinard
C.	McCabe	Henry
L. G.	Bennett	Shipley
L. T.	Pierkarski	Bender
L. E.	Nelson	Selber
Q.	Howard	Young
L. H.	Reynolds, Town'd	White
R. H.	Corley, Dale	Bingaman
F. B.	Kellar, Block	James

Touchdowns—Reynolds, Dale, Baird. Goals—Bennett, 2. Referee—L. D. Vail. Umpire—A. A. Boyle. Timekeeper—Dr. Shell. Time of halves—25 and 20 minutes.

The Pennsylvania eleven and substitutes, numbering twenty-six in all, accompanied by Coaches Woodruff and Hare and the trainers, left for Chicago at 8:30 tonight over the Pennsylvania road. They were given a rusing sendoff. Over 1,500 red and blue adherents formed a procession and marched to the railway station shouting and singing. The train pulled out of the station amid a scene of enthusiasm rarely witnessed at any college.

PRINCETON BEATS ORANGE CLUB

Tales of Poor Playing Come from Old Nassau, Whose Coaches Charge Slowness and Criticise Team.

Princeton, N. J., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Princeton will line up against Lafayette on Saturday. Three days ago the players from Easton rolled up 17 points against the Orange A. C. Today the Tigers beat the aggregation of Orange kickers 29 to 0.

Princeton's play in the first half was stretched. Two touchdowns were scored, but both resulted more properly from Orange's misplays than from any good work on the Tigers' part.

"Old Nassau's" men fumbled almost constantly. Once as Dewitt went into the line for a touchdown the leather slipped from his arm and Dalley covered it for Orange behind the visitor's goal posts.

Whatever gains were made by Princeton came almost invariably from individual effort. The runner time and again went into the line without a helper. In addition to the other fault, Meier ran the team poorly. Freeman, the little quarter back, who succeeded Meier, excelled the veteran in almost every particular. Lineup:

Princeton (29).		Orange A. C. (0).
R. E.	Henry	Leuders
R. T.	Dewitt	Torrey
R. G.	Mills, Dana	Dalley, Crubbe
C.	Fisher	Mohar
L. G.	Bucklewicz, Mills	Miller
L. T.	Brown	Owens, Bradley
L. E.	Davis	Mason
Q.	Meier	Stokes, Work, Tinox
R. H.	Wiley, S. McClure	Koehber, B. Miller
L. H.	Foulke, Pearson	Allan
F. B.	Underhill, McCord	Larandan, Wyte

Touchdowns—McClure, McCord, Pearson, Foulke, Dewitt. Goals—Dewitt, 4. Referee—Young, Cornell. Umpire—Vorhees. Orange. Time of halves—20 minutes.

COACH KING SHIFTS LINEUP.

Problem of Right Guard on Wisconsin Eleven Is Reopend—Michigan Forwards Getting Up Speed.

The practice on various gridirons yesterday is summarized in the following dispatches:

AT WISCONSIN.

The right guard problem, which was generally regarded as solved by Webster, was opened up again, when Coach King moved Schrieber over to that position from left tackle. Schrieber has been regarded as a strong possibility for guard, provided a suitable man could be found for tackle. Within the last few weeks Haummerson has been forging to the front at tackle. In some respects he is superior to Schrieber at that position, being quicker and more active. It is quite probable this change in the line will be permanent. Abbot and Juneau played at their old positions at end. This is the first time Abbot has been in the lineup since the Beloit game. Fogg is on the invalid list, and Cochems, although out on the field, did not play. Liljequist went in at quarter and Marshall at left half. No let up in the hard work of the last few days was given on account of the heat. The men were given a grinding twenty-five minutes' scrimmage in addition to signal work. Considerable interest is being manifested in Saturday's game with Kansas. It is understood the Jayhawkers are hearty and employ the Pennsylvania plays, the same as Minnesota.

AT MICHIGAN.

If there was any tendency toward a decline on the part of the varsity squad during the first of the week it did not appear in the hottest bit of scrimmage between the first eleven and the reserves seen this year. The Kiwanis scored twice to the scrubs once, but it was not a case of easy money for the regulars at any stage. The proximity of the game with Buffalo University has been gingering up both teams to the taste of Coach Yost. Some promising scrubs, too, are giving the varsity men a scare for their positions. Chadwick, a new recruit to the reserve lineup, is showing up marvelously well at tackle. He held down that berth for the reserves and tallied their sole touchdown against the varsity on a crashing buck that lifted the regulars over like nine pins. The squad has seen several meteoric careers lately, however, and the coaches are rather non-committal unless the candidate in question continues to make good without a let-down. Dickey, the scrub lineman whom Yost made his starting center, received but little attention to his developing "wooden man" characteristics. He is not speedy enough for Yost's lightning start and has degenerated from his early showing.

AT ILLINOIS.

Holt's new plays worked with more success and the varsity scored five touchdowns. The lineup was hard to distinguish, until it was too dark to distinguish the man with the ball. For a time the scrubs, with the privilege of five downs, made gains even on the varsity, but this did not last long. Stahl went for a touchdown from a kickoff. Fairweather, the big right guard, broke through the scrub line at will and stopped many plays. Coons, at half, is working hard, and if he sticks to it will develop into one of Illinois' best ground gainers. On the scrub side Bogan was put on the Wesleyan team of Bloomington for Friday.

Work of Eastern Elevens.

AT YALE.

Yale's football eleven had something of a shakeup, and as a result a few of the old players who have been on the team from the first, were reinstated to the scrub side. Bogan was put on the second team and Hamlin, who has been playing center on the scrub side, took the place of right tackle on the varsity. Wilhelmi played at left half back instead of Hart, and Johnson filled the vacant position at end. Hart will be used to interesting thing brought out in the practice was the introduction of Glass as a ground gainer. It was his first appearance in this role. A number of coaches were present from the bicentennial celebration, including Hall, Heffelfinger, Harry Cross, and Billiman.

AT HARVARD.

The varsity eleven was given another stiff dose of work under conditions which were far from encouraging, as the weather was warm and rendered hard playing a disagreeable project. The practice began with two coaches, Waters and Donald, both star tackles in their day, playing at left and right tackle respectively on the scrub. The regulars made few gains in these old timers, who did their best to infuse a fighting spirit into the men. Neither side was able to score, and the second gave the regulars a good rub. The varsity substitutes played a ten-minute period with the freshmen and scored one touchdown, the freshmen being on the defensive all the time.

Princeton-Yale, 6; Chicago L. School, 0.

Princeton-Yale defeated the Chicago Latin School eleven at Lincoln Park yesterday by a score of 6 to 0. The game was protested by the Latin school players, who claimed the opposing team had not gained the required number of yards on the third down. The decision resulted in a touchdown and a goal. The trouble occurred in the second half. The teams appeared evenly matched in the first half, neither side scoring, and the Latin school boys declare that had not Princeton-Yale been allowed to retain the ball the score would have been a tie. The features of the game were the trick plays practiced by Princeton-Yale and the line bucking of Stevenson. Lineup:

Princeton-Yale (6).		Chicago Latin School (0).
R. E.	Willard	Winne
R. T.	Wheeler	Kerwin, A. Walker
R. G.	Jocklyn	Braun
C.	Tarbell	Clifford
L. G.	Hayden	Simmons
L. T.	Calkins	Parkinson
L. E.	Wilson	Heinberger
Q.	McAuliff	W. Walker
R. H.	McAuliff	Herz
L. H.	Vede	Veeder
F. B.	Lasch	Stevenson

Touchdown—Waldo. Goal—Tarbell. Referee—Kirk. Umpire—Johnson. Linesmen—Healy, Magnus. Timekeeper—Miller. Time of halves—30 minutes.

Left-Handed Golf Victory.

Fifteen women members of the Hinsdale Golf club competed on Tuesday for a set of golf clubs presented by professional Adams. The clubs were a right-hand set, and Mrs. F. O. Butler, the only left-handed competitor, won them. She had a handicap of 30, and her net score was 107. Miss Lilly won the prize for best gross score, 123. Mrs. Merrett was second, with a net score of 124. In the final for the Robbins cup Beckwith defeated Dagger by 3 up and 2 to play, in 36 holes.

Malana Wins Shoot at Freeport.

Freeport, Ill., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The diamond badge contested for by marksmen of northern Illinois and southern Wisconsin was won today by Tom Malana of Rockford by 46 out of a possible 50 clay pigeons. E. E. White of Freeport was second. Boa of Chicago, the previous holder, scored 43.

GOOD RACE BY CHAIN SHOT

NEW YORK PACER BEATS DOLLY DILLON AND ONWARD SILVER.

Captures the 2:11 Class in Straight Heats at the Memphis Track—Audubon Boy Paces a Half Mile in a Race in 1:00 1-4, Which Is a New World's Record—C. K. G. Billings Drives Hontas Crook to Victory in Race for Amateur Reinsmen.

[BY H. T. WHITE.]

Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—There was a great performance by the trotter Chain Shot in the 2:11 class at Billings Park today, the New York horse stepping three heats in 2:11¼, 2:07½, 2:06¼, and defeating the other starters, Dolly Dillon and Onward Silver, so decisively that there can be no question about his class.

Chain Shot was bred by Arthur Caton of Chicago, and has been fairly successful this season, lowering his previous mark of 2:11¼ a trifle, but it was not until today he was suspected of being among the top-notchers of the trotting turf, although it was generally admitted he could beat 2:10 a little.

On account of her record of 2:07, made previous to the time the entries for the race trotted today closed, and the fact that she won a creditable victory at Lexington last week, Dolly Dillon was the choice of the betting men and sold for $25 to $17 for Onward Silver, and the same amount for Chain Shot. Later the mare was even a stronger favorite, Chain Shot stock going down until it was 4 to 1 against him at the start.

Dolly Dillon took the track at the word, followed by Chain Shot. Onward Silver got away slowly, and soon after the quarter pole was reached he made the first of four breaks that lost him a lot of ground. He was trotting fast in the home stretch when the final jump was made, and by the time he was again on a trot it looked as though he would surely be distanced. That he was two lengths behind the flag was the opinion of nearly every one on the grounds except the judges, who placed him third. There was a lot of dissatisfaction over this decision, but it could not be recalled. The result of it was to give Onward Silver a chance to win a race in which he had no equitable right to compete after the heat. The result of the race was not affected, however, as in no part of the subsequent miles did he have the foot of Chain Shot.

Dolly Dilion had also shot her bolt in the opening mile, and, while Onward Silver was second in the last two heats, it could not be said Chain Shot had any trouble in beating him, as he led every foot of the way.

The pacing race for the 2:20 class was under the plan tried once before at this meeting of having each heat a race, the first dash being a mile, the second a mile and an eighth, and the third half a mile. As Audubon Boy was among the starters, it was conceded he would easily handle the others, and there was no betting on this point. Dr. Monical and New Richmond were recognized as the contending horses for the place, and there was an unpleasant atmosphere to their performances in the first two heats. Indeed, the odor was such in the second heat that at the conclusion of the mile the judges announced that all bets for place and show were declared off.

Audubon Boy gave the people a great exhibition of pacing speed, doing the mile in 2:06¾, the mile and an eighth in 2:24½, and the half mile in 1:00¼, the fastest heat at the distance ever paced in a race.

The Abbot was scheduled to go a mile against his record of 2:03¼, and, as the day and track were all in his favor, there was feeling that he might accomplish the task, but 2:04 was the best he could do. The quarters were :32, 1:05, 1:33½, 2:04. The mistake was made of stopping the first half too slow, as the horse finished strong with a runner on each side of him. Geers said The Abbot was not at his best, and that another trial at the record would be taken on Friday.

The 2:08 class, pacing to wagon with amateur drivers, was the last event. The starters, Hontas Crooke, driven by Mr. Billings, Sunland Belle with Mr. Hartwell up, and Ione, with Mr. Gaylord of Denver as driver, were considered to be pretty evenly matched, but as the race turned out Hontas Crooke was a good deal the best of the trio. Ione, who drew the outside position, made a break going around the first turn in the initial mile. In the second heat she went on a pace all the way, but Hontas Crooke was never headed, winning in 2:09¾, 2:08¼. Sunland Belle was a good second in the first heat, but broke before the turn was reached in the second mile, which ended her chances. Summaries:

Purse $3,000, 2:20 pacers, first heat 1 mile, second 1¼ miles, third ½:

First heat—Audubon Boy, ch. h., by Audubon (Hudson), won; Dr. Monical, b. h. (McAllister), second; New Richmond, gr. h. (Benedict), third; Tommy Mac, b. g., McCarthy, fourth. Time, 2:09¾.

Second heat—Audubon Boy won; New Richmond, second; Dr. Monical, third; Tommy Mac, fourth. Time, 2:24¼.

Third heat—Audubon Boy, first; Dr. Monical, second; New Richmond, third; Tommy Mac, fourth. Time, 1:00¼.

Purse $2,000, 2:08 class, trotters:

Chain Shot, b. g., by Red Heart [McDonald]	1	1	1
Onward Silver, ch. h. [Geers]	2	3	2
Dolly Dillon, b. m. [Sanders]	3	2	3

Time—2:11¼; 2:07½; 2:06¼.

Pacing to wagon, 2:08 class, for a cup:

Hontas Crooke, ch. h., by Bud Crooke [Billings]	1	1	
Ione, br. m., [Gaylord]	2	2	
Sunland Belle [Hartwell]	3	3	

Time—2:09¾; 2:08¼.

Notre Dame Preps, 11; South Bend, 6.

Notre Dame, Ind., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The best contested game of football seen on Carter Field this season was played today between the South Bend High School and the University Preps. Score: N. D. Preps., 11; South Bend High School, 6.

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WHITE SOX FOR COMING SEASON.

Comiskey Makes Official Announcement of Makeup of 1902 Champions.

GETS FOUR NEW PLAYERS

Admits Signing Tom Daly, Eddie McFarland, George Davis, and D. Green.

ST. LOUIS CLAIMS HARTMAN.

Owner Charles Comiskey yesterday confirmed the stories that Tom Daly of Brooklyn, second base; George Davis of New York, shortstop; Danny Green of the Remnants, outfielder; and Eddie McFarland of Philadelphia, catcher, had signed White Stocking contracts for next season.

Incidentally Comiskey announced that he would carry fourteen players—one less than the league limit—including five pitchers and two catchers, who will be placed, as published yesterday, in this fashion: Sullivan and McFarland, catchers; Griffith, Callahan, Patterson, Katoll, and another National leaguer, pitchers; Isbell, first base; Daly, second base; Hartman, shortstop; Hartman, third base; Green, right field; Jones, center field; Mertes, left field.

Under this arrangement no provision is made for extra outer gardeners or infielders, but it would not surprise those who know Comiskey's precautions to see him retain McFarland or Hoy in case of accident to his regular men.

"The Old Roman" is figuring that every one of his seven regular players will hit over the .300 mark. This seems likely, except perhaps in the case of Isbell, who has shown flashes of .300 form, but usually has dropped back before the season was ended. With such a team behind him, almost any pitcher ought to win, but Comiskey still wants one more reliable twirler, and two if they can be secured to bolster up his staff.

Such a team would seem to assure Chicago fans of a third championship aggregation, despite the notable strengthening of the clubs in the other cities. Comiskey is one of the luckiest losers in the business, and this fact alone augurs well for a successful club at the South Side park as long as he remains at the helm. As Chicago will support a winner liberally, the combination looks good both from a playing and financial viewpoint.

Just what Comiskey's salary list is would make interesting reading, but it is probably safe to say the men secured are chosen for their batting and fielding. Every one of the infielders ranks high as a fielder except Isbell, and his arm helps him out by being a temporary fumble, while in batting he was second only to Jones among the regular White Stockings last season. Isbell has developed into a good first baseman, but is only a fair sticker. Daly bats and fields well, but has not a strong arm. Davis plays with Wallace as one of the best shortstop pairing the game.

The outfield all are fast men and good batters. Working in such company, Green is likely to play better than on the West Side, especially in base running, where his reckless work offset much of his value. That is a point which cannot be overlooked in the new White Stockings. It will be a great batting and base running team, making all hits count for the most possible, which is one of the rudiments of Comiskey baseball.

ST. LOUIS CLUB GETS HARTMAN.

Robinsons Say They Have Signed Comiskey's Third Baseman—Other League Teams Offer Help.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Manager Donovan of the St. Louis baseball club signed two new players tonight—Hartman, third baseman with Charlie Comiskey's Chicago club last season, and Catcher O'Neill of the New York State league. The latter is a graduate of Villa Nova College, Pennsylvania, and a brother to Donovan's great southpaw End, who plays under the name of Joyce. He also received a letter from Barney Dreyfuss of Pittsburg, whose team is intact, offering to let him have two men to strengthen his team, and stating that other National league clubs would do likewise.

TOM LOFTUS COMES TO TOWN.

Remnant Manager Has Engagement with President Hart for Today to Talk Over the Future.

Manager Tom Loftus of the Remnants arrived yesterday in the city from his home in Dubuque and will see President Hart today, probably to talk over the situation for next year. Both Loftus and Hart assert nothing has been done thus far. Just how much release can be placed in the rumor of Frank Selee coming here cannot be ascertained. President Hart has admitted that Selee is negotiating in behalf of the Chicago club for minor league players in the East, but asserts there is no significance in the fact that he and Selee have always been good friends, and Selee lives near the men. President Ban Johnson of the rival league announced officially yesterday that Tom Hughes of the Remnants had signed a Baltimore contract.

WESTERN SPRINTER AT YALE.

Moulton from Kansas University Runs 100 Yards in Ten Seconds—Takes Other Short Distance Events.

New Haven, Conn., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Fine records were made in the Yale track games this afternoon. Moulton, the new star from the Kansas University, captured from both all the three sprints, taking the hundred in ten seconds flat. Sprague won the broad jump with a mark of better than 23 feet. The summaries:

100-yard dash—W. M. Moulton, first; Armstein, Lord, third. Time, :10.

220-yard hurdles—R. Thomas, first; D. W. Fay, 2 yards, second. Time, :26 3-5.

440-yard run—W. Brainard, 25 yards, first; Thomas, 15 yards, second; A. W. Allen, third. Time, :54 2-5.

Mile run—H. Stevens, 15 yards, first; W. D. Price, 35 yards, second; W. B. Price, third. Time, 4:47 2-5.

120-yard dash—R. Moulton, scratch, first; Hopkinson, 5 yards, second. Time, :21 4-5.

220-yard hurdles—R. Fallows, scratch, first; Thatcher, scratch, second. Time, :27.

Two-mile run—W. C. Moody, 60 yards, first; Van Tassel, 60 yards, second; C. S. Jackson, third. Time, 10:48 1-5.

440-yard run—R. Moulton, scratch, first; Fay, 10 yards, second; W. A. Blount, 12 yards, third. Time, :52 2-5.

Pole vault—H. Van Kirk, 8 inches, 10 feet 6 inches, first; R. Ryan, [10 inches], second; Fraser, [scratch], third.

Running high jump—S. Fulton, [9 inches], 5 feet 6 inches, first; D. W. Franchot [4 inches], second; Fraser, [scratch], third.

Running broad jump—S. Spraker, [scratch], 23 feet 6 inches, first; W. S. Fulton, [20 inches], second; M. Sodman, [10 inches], third.

New Maroons in a Track Meet.

The first meet of the season for track athletes of the University of Chicago was held yesterday afternoon on Marshall field. About twenty students, most of them members of the freshmen and sophomore classes, took part. The main feature of the meet was a try out of the new material entered the university this fall, and in one of the events were won by new wearers of the maroon. Summaries:

Broad jump—Matthews won; Senn, second; Ammerman, third. Time, :10 2-5.

Mile run—Matthews won; F. G. Smith, second; Gaskill, third. Time, :57 2-5.

Hurdle run—Jayne won; Sullivan, second; Gaskill, third. Time, 2:14.

Pole vault—Sullivan won; Beach, second; Mulvihill, third. 7 feet 1 inches.

Running high jump—Friend won; Beach, second; Senn, third. Distance, 18 feet 11 inches.

There was an exhibition race over the high hurdles making the 120 yards in :17.

Golfers Playing in Fine Form.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Oct. 22.—On the links of the West Surrey Golf club, Cassiobury Park, Watford, today were made 18 holes in 75. The other leading scores were: Braid, 76; Tingey, 77; Taylor, 78.

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TOM DALY, WHO RETURNS TO CHICAGO NINE.

Tom Daly

The engagement of Tom Daly to play second base for the American league team in this city will recall to the minds of Chicago fans the time when Daly played with Anson's nine in the National league. Daly was a catcher then, and, despite his diminutive stature, was a valuable man—so valuable that Anson never ceased to grieve over losing him at the time of the brotherhood uprising. Daly was with the Chicago team at the time the latter made the trip around the world.

W. J. DEBOE AT HIS BEST.

ARTHUR'S SPRINTER BEATS A FAST FIELD AT WORTH.

He Lowers the Track Record for Seven Furlongs and Catches Sevoy in the Closing Strides—The Pride Undertakes to Set the Pace and Tires Near the Finish—Orontas Shows Improvement and Captures a Purse—Jockey Otis Barred for a Bad Ride.

W. J. Deboe carried off the honors at Worth yesterday by beating a rattling good field at seven furlongs and clipping one and three-fifths seconds off the track record. Deboe's honors came to him in the fourth race, in which The Pride, backed from even money down to 4 to 5, was considered the best. Deboe was second choice at 9 to 2, Sevoy third at 11 to 2, and Money Muss, on the supposition that the distance was not to his liking, went to the post at 7 to 1. The Pride broke first, and Coburn foolishly set the pace, with Sevoy at his head. The pair went at a terrific clip to the half mile pole, where Money Muss, always within striking distance, joined them. The Pride was still in advance, but the hot pace began to tell, and he weakened racing around the turn. Money Muss outfooted Sevoy in the run for the straight, and reached that point a length to the good. W. J. Deboe in the meantime had displaced The Pride, and at the eighth pole was still two lengths behind Money Muss, who was faltering. Half way up the stretch it was Sevoy, Money Muss, Deboe. The latter, however, displaced Woods's gelding a sixteenth from home, set sail for Sevoy, and in a driving finish beat him out by a head. Money Muss was four lengths back.

The fifth race, at one and one-eighth miles, resulted in a good finish between Orontas and Hermencia. After Jessie Jarboe and Harry Preston cut out the running Hermencia and Orontas locked up and fought out through the stretch, Orontas winning. Harry Preston hung on long enough to get third money. Orontas showed quite a turn of speed compared with the last time he started.

Worth Summaries Oct. 23.

Weather clear; track fast.

First race, 1 mile, purse $400, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
8-5	Omdurman, 106 [T. Kwig'l]	3	4	5	5	1°
9-1	Eva Rice, 106 [L. Jackson]	1	1	1	1	2
17-2	Mosos, 103 [Coburn]	2	2	2	2	3

Time, 1:41 2-5. Baird, 106 [Otis]; Ben Chance, 106 [Munro]; Greetings, 100 [Jackson]; John Grigsby, 106 [Dominick]; and Chorus Boy, 102 [Robertson], finished as named. Winner, Hermann & Cassin's ch. c. by Oddfellow—Birdseye. Start good. Won easily. Omdurman came fast through the last quarter and was much the best.

Second race, 5 mile, purse $400;

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
7-2	T. Kingsley, 103 [Bab'rl]	4	4	4	4	1°
4-1	Vulcain, 114 [Coburn]	1	1	1	1	2
15-1	Hummer, 103 [Sassinger]	2	2	2	2	3

Time, 1:13 3-5. Sly, 106 [Landry]; Lennep, 102 [L. Jackson]; Pigeon Post, 103½ [Dominick]; If You Dare, 100 [T. Knight]; Fancywood, 97 [Rice]; Drake's Queen, 99 [Otis]; and Sea Queen, 114 [J. Winkfield], finished as named. Winner—W. H. Williams & Co.'s b. h. by Free Knight—Lassadora. Start good. Won driving. Tom Kingsley showed a fine order of speed and ran to his best form. He was tiring at the end.

Third race, ⅝ mile, purse $400, 2-year-olds, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
6-1	Bag Tag, 108 [J. McInerny]	3	3	3	3	1°
5-1	Bragg, 103 [Dominick]	2	2	2	2	2
9-1	Miracle II, 100 [Seaton]	1	1	1	1	3

Time, 1:03 4-5. Blazer, 104 [Vickery]; Lingo, 99 [Rice]; Queen W., 102 [Coburn]; Hetwe, 100 [Jackson]; Herodes, 96 [Desjardins]; Dark Secret, 103 [T. Knight]; Bert Sargent, 103 [J. Hicks]; Mary Pine, 100 [Otis]; Lysbeth, 101 [Blake]; and Howerdobler, 95 [Doss], finished as named. Winner—T. T. Stewart & Co.'s b. c. by Magravey—Regalia. Start good. Won handily. Bag Tag closed up with a rush next to the inside rail in the last eighth and was going away at the finish.

Fourth race, 1 mile, purse $500;

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
9-2	W. J. Deboe, 94 [L. Jack'n]	3	3	3	3	1°
11-5	Sevoy, 95 [T. Knight]	2	2	2	2	2
7-1	Money Muss, 106 [Dom'ck]	4	4	4	4	3

Time, 1:26 1-5. The Pride, 101 [Coburn]; Ben Battle, 96 [J. Hicks]; Master Marimor, 97 [Hedrick]; Sir Rowland Primor, 99 [Seaton], finished as named. Winner—J. Arthur's ch. g. by Kismet—Solitaire. Start good. Won driving. W. J. Deboe finished with a fine rush, just getting up in time to pip Sevoy on the post. Money Muss, as usual, ran his honest race. The Pride quit with surprising suddenness after five furlongs had been run.

Fifth race, 1⅛ miles, purse $500, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
8-5	Orontas, 105 [J. Hicks]	2	2	2	2	1°
15-1	Hermencia, 102 [Coburn]	1	1	1	1	2
25-1	H. Preston, 97 [J. Hicks]	3	3	3	3	3

Time, 1:54 2-5. Harry Blake, 97 [Rice]; Jessie Jarboe, 102 [McCann]; and Frangible, 97 [L. Jackson], finished as named. Winner—G. B. Cook's b. c. by Star—Starlight. Won driving. Orontas saved ground by skimming the inside rail in the last quarter. Hermencia ran a good race.

Sixth race, 1 1-16 miles, purse $400, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
6-1	C. R. Campbell, 109 [Cob'n]	1	1	1	1	1°
6-1	Rossella, 112 [Robertson]	2	2	2	2	2
2-1	Lord Roberts, 118 [T. Kn't]	3	3	3	3	3

Time, 1:47 4-5. Hasawurra, 112 [Dominick]; Zack Phelps, 104 [Hope]; Joe Collins, 104 [Otis]; Adelante, 111 [L. Jackson]; Elmer L., 112 [Landry]; and Pridilas, 113 [Helgeson], finished as named. Winner—W. Cahill's ch. g. by King Rene—Gold Mine. Won easily. C. R. Campbell showed to much advantage over his last performance and simply played with his field.

Worth Entries.

First race, ⅝ mile, selling:

John Grigsby	116	Fleetwing	108
Miss Conrad	116	Old Mike	108
Chisel	116	Xanthos	103
Sim W.	116	Pet Shot	103
Star of Bethlehem	113	Hanan	103

Second race, 1¼ miles, selling:

Linden Ella	105	Fox Bard	98
El Caney	105	Tammany Chief	97
Prince Blazes	104	Knightsantarez	93
Sarilla	98	Miss Lisa	93
Joe Gammage	98	Deloraine	93

Third race, ¾ mile, 2-year-olds:

Merriment	110	Little Scout	101
Lucien Appleby	106	Dark Secret	101
Hopedale	101	Miss Hume	98
Tenax	101	Golden Glitter	98

Fourth race, 1 mile, the Englewood Handicap, $700 added:

Bet Judell	113	Reseda	102
Yulcain	114	Tom Kingsley	102
Haviland	102	Searcher	99
W. Reddick	102	Scarfoot	99

Fifth race, ⅝ mile, selling:

Oliver Mac	112	Lady Contrary	108
Rival Tears	112	Princess Otillie	108
Mountebank	112	Nyx	103
The Boss	112	Boomerang	106
Kohnwrath	109	Eva's Darling	103

Sixth race, 5½ furlongs, 2-year-olds, selling:

Lou Woods	101	Frank Jones	95
Smith's Best	101	John H. Carr	95
Marcus	101	Pierce	95
Purrer	101	Hat Mitchell	90
Dandolo	98	Tom Wallace	90
Amoto	98		

JOCKEY KILLED IN RACE.

ACCIDENT MARS THE SPORT AT MORRIS PARK TRACK.

Olsen Dies in Hospital from Injuries Received by Falling of His Mount, Timothy Foley, in Cheap Race—Two Horses Killed and a Third Breaks His Neck in Steeplechase Event—Hernando Beats Advance Guard in Distance Handicap.

New York, Oct. 23.—[Special.]—A chapter of accidents marred the racing at Morris Park today. Alexander Olsen, one of the jockeys, received injuries which resulted in his death a few hours later. Two horses were killed outright, another was so badly hurt it had to be shot, and three other jockeys had narrow escapes.

In the first race King T. fell at the water jump, directly in front of the grand stand, and broke his neck. Barry, the jockey, escaping injury.

It was in the fifth race that Olsen met with his fatal mishap, and when he was picked up it was at once seen he was most seriously hurt, and when taken to Fordham Hospital the surgeons found his skull had been fractured. He lived until 7 o'clock this evening. Olsen was 18 years old and was riding Timothy Foley for K. L. N. Anderson.

The last race was the best of the day. It was a handicap at a mile and a half, with McMeekin the favorite at 4 to 5. Hernando, well ridden by Odom, won by a neck, with Advance Guard getting up in time to defeat Latson for the place by a head.

Morris Park Summaries Oct. 23.

Weather clear; track fast.

First race, about 2 miles, $600 added, steeplechase:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
13-5	M. Mitchell, 155 [Mara]	3	2½	2½	2½	1°
10-1	Einstock, 148 [Green]	4	4	4	4	2
9-5	Salaman, 153 [Brad'y]	2	1½	1½	1½	3

Time, 3:56. Clasher, 132 pounds [Heider], also ran; King T., 158 [Barry], fell. Winner, b. m. by Candlemas—Marie Mitchell. Start good. Won easily. King T. fell and broke his neck.

Second race, last 9½ furlongs Eclipse course, $600 added, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
12-1	Cherries, 89 [Redfern]	3	3½	3½	3½	1°
6-1	Oread, 92 [Thompson]	4	4	4	4	2
10-1	Elara, 94 [Creamer]	1	1½	1½	1½	3

Time, :50 2-5. Matthew, 95 pounds [Wonderly]; Tour, 99 [Donegan]; Avatar, 97 [L. Smith]; Kimberly, 92 [Cochran]; Everalist, 92 [R. Henderson]; Ashes, 107 [Odom]; His Royal Highness, 90 [Mulholland]; Glengar, 110 [T. Walsh]; Huttinpochill, 107 [Kinsella]; Mayor Gilroy, 104 [Shaw]; Princess H., 99 [McKee]; Nanine, 92 [J. Martin]; Dons Henrietta, 108 [Bounce]; Ringleader, 102 [Brennan], finished as named. Tomcum, 92 [Wilkerson], left at the post. Winner, W. C. Whitney's ch. f. by Hanover—Puss. Won ridden out. Marothen and Tour finished fast. The latter was a good filly badly ridden.

Third race, last ⅝ mile, Eclipse course, 2-year-olds, fillies, selling, the Castleton Stakes, $1,000 added:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
11-10	Prophetic, 108 [Shaw]	2	1½	1½	1½	1°
3-1	Octoroon, 108 [Mooney]	1	2½	2½	2½	2
10-1	Lady Godiva, 99 [Redfern]	3	3	3	3	3

Time, :59 1-5. Lieschen, 94 pounds [R. Henderson]; Tactful, 99 [Cochran]; Wild Bess, 108 [O'Connor]; Virginia Grace, 100 [Brennan]; Zirl, 94 [Dunn], finished as named. Winner, ch. f. by Kingston—Seress. Start good. Won easily. Octoroon got away poorly. Lieschen and Wild Bess quit at the end. Zirl has trained off seemingly.

Fourth race, Withers mile, $700 added, 2-year-olds:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
7-2	Kaiti, 110 [McCue]	3	1½	1½	1½	1°
3-1	Lamp O'Love, 108 [O'Con'r]	1	2½	2½	2½	2
8-1	I Know, 101 [Redfern]	2	3	3	3	3

Time, 1:43. Anna Darling, 102 pounds [Miles]; The Driver, 108 [Wonderly], also ran. Winner, ch. c. by Councilman Tom, 108 [J. Callahan]; Johnny of Navarre, 103 [Cochran]; Timothy Foley, 104 [Olsen], fell. Winner, b. c. by Executor—Kisbern. Start good. Won easily.

Sixth race, 1¼ miles, Withers course, $1,000 added, handicap:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
4-1	Hernando, 107 [Odom]	2	1½	1½	1½	1°
8-1	Adv. Guard, 118 [T. Burns]	3	2½	2½	2½	2
8-1	Latson, 113 [Wonderly]	1	3	3	3	3

Time, 2:34 1-5. Rafaello, 95 pounds [Mulholland]; Alfred Vargrave, 90 [Redfern]; Knight of the Garter, 92 [Cochran]; McMeekin, 126 [O'Connor]; Sadie S., 96 [McGinn], finished as named. Winner, b. c. by Hanover—Retrieve. Start good. Won driving. Hernando was perfectly handled and luckily placed throughout, but was strongly challenged by Advance Guard and only lasted long enough to win. Knight of the Garter went finely for one and a quarter miles. McMeekin broke down in the stretch.

Notes of the Track.

Jockey Otis was indefinitely suspended for an incompetent ride on Baird in the first race.

Charles Ellison has concluded not to race his horses this winter, and will send his string to Memphis after the Worth meeting.

Sam Dahl, well known in local sporting and turf circles, returned to Chicago from his Colorado ranch yesterday, after an absence of several years.

Mowatt Wins from Irwin.

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Jack Mowatt of Chicago was given the decision over Toby Irwin of this city at the end of the fifteen-round contest at the Reliance club in Oakland tonight. The boys fought at 130 pounds, and the former ex-conductor made the better showing in the opinion of the two judges, especially in the last couple of rounds, which were fought at a fast pace. Mowatt's aggressiveness throughout the bout also influenced the judges in his favor.

Pugilistic Pointers.

E. D.—Corbett defeated McCoy in the fifth round. It was a finish fight.

Tim Murphy and Martin Judge will furnish the windup at the next C. A. C. athletic entertainment.

The Archer Athletic club will give a series of six-round contests, all to a decision, at Finucane's handball court next Saturday night.

The Twentieth Century Athletic club of Detroit notified Referee Malachy Hogan yesterday that Art Simms objected to Hogan in his coming contest with Martin Duffy, which is scheduled to take place next Wednesday night.

Young Griffo, at one time considered the cleverest boxer in America, was matched yesterday to box Jack Daly six rounds for a decision at Barry's handball court next Monday night. Joe Curtin and Mike Walsh will also contest six rounds for a decision.

BOWLERS ROLL ON LOCAL ALLEYS.

Thompson's Colts Lost Their First Game of Season to the Fellowships.

MARGIN IS ONLY ONE PIN.

West Ends Twice Defeat the Cosmos in Another Chicago League Series.

GAMES IN OTHER LEAGUES.

Mediocre scores were rolled in the Chicago league tournament last night. Thompson's colts lost their first game of the race, being nosed out by the Fellowships by one pin in the initial contest. The colts won the second game by 56 pins, and the third by 100. Captain Thompson led the averages with 202. In the other series the West End rollers defeated the Cosmos team by margins of 58 and 159 pins, but dropped the third by an even dozen.

Edwards heads the West Ends with 213.

Scores:

Thompson's Colts.	1.	2.	3.	West Ends.	1.	2.	3.
C. Thompson	213	180	204	Newton	180	173	179
Howley	182	171	181	Stone	183	189	193
Dyer	178	181	190	Quin	175	196	179
Hildebrant	135	188	160	Doolittle	168	197	193
Alten	155	192	167	La Salle	180	161	190
Totals	863	927	904	Totals	854	916	861

Fellowships.	1.	2.	3.	Cosmos.	1.	2.	3.
Hapgood	170	183	200	Hopkins	165	177	156
Johnson	164	150	180	Hoyt	168	146	197
Edwards	183	226	187	McKenzie	149	164	151
Peck	181	178	167	Hansen	175	175	131
Shepard	189	160	143	Kamerling	207	190	161
				Gutgesell	177	186	186
Totals	883	899	802	Totals	806	751	873

INTER-CLUB.

Englew'd M.	1.	2.	3.	Jackson Pks.	1.	2.	3.
Ramsey	145	183	156	Woodbury	161	213	189
Geist	154	158	158	Gear	158	149	151
Stephenson	183	139	143	Kelly	149	166	177
Sullenberger	191	174	174	Kenagy	168	167	170
Speich	191	146	147	Collier	152	210	179
Totals	826	799	778	Totals	787	882	866

SOUTH END LEAGUE.

Centuries.	1.	2.	3.	Auburn Pks.	1.	2.	3.
Katz	110	91	146	Delat	161	145	141
Thatcher	131	140	183	Tate	141	158	154
Armstrong	136	104	152	Mastenstal	141	150	122
Johnson	139	153	157	Hamburg	136	156	129
Laidley	188	223	172	Steinfeld	150	157	160
				Bender	124	157	140
Totals	857	841	809	Totals	901	755	976

In the opening series in the Bensinger league the Chicago and Northwestern team won two games from Burley & Tyrrell.

C. & N. W.	1.	2.	3.	Burley & T.	1.	2.	3.
Wayland	150	251	193	Kugler	118	203	204
Hickey	137	98	121	Collins	154	98	108
Johnson	106	167	162	Banahan	143	169	236
Armstrong	152	162	138	Armbrust	119	140	136
Mail	144	148	121	Wuetzel	170	140	136
Totals	869	714	735	Totals	709	685	945

COMMERCIAL LEAGUE.

Wordens.	1.	2.	3.	Austin.		2.	3.
Lawrie	200	178	166	Schmitzius	167	145	156
Leonard	158	156	158	Peterson	170	154	132
Thadeloup	176	191	180	Soergel	141	178	143
Steege	170	177	153	Santon	197	213	178
Worden	170	188	138	Johns	154	182	160
Totals	873	890	787	Totals	888	824	768

STAR LEAGUE.

Muellers.	1.	2.	3.	Avenues.	1.	2.	3.
McClean	183	138	158	Birns	149	174	183
Haywood	138	161	167	Glowson	214	169	193
Rohnermel	156	167	167	Nelson	152	210	169
Horter	172	204	145	Lundquist	141	150	202
Mueller	153	159	158	Johnson	144	200	203
Totals	784	824	785	Totals	814	923	950

TELEPHONE LEAGUE.

Equipment.	1.	2.	3.	Treasurers.	1.	2.	3.
Klensch	134	152	159	Hanson	170	174	168
H. M'pole	150	122	129	Maypole	159	143	166
Sweeney	199	157	140	McGregor	123	152	153
Weston	114	139	162	Wright	124	170	166
Hopkins	153	127	154	Rigeman	150	187	155
Totals	750	681	719	Totals	738	781	796

FIRE UNDERWRITERS.

Phenix.	1.	2.	3.	L. L. & G.	1.	2.	3.
Abbott	160	154	170	Moriarity	156	168	164
Johnson	143	141	147	Schnesser	178	146	186
Hollis	168	126	144	Hanrahan	159	168	143
Niehoff	153	167	144	Morey	146	158	142
Albert	170	171	161	Warren	168	176	138
Totals	794	756	753	Totals	775	811	780

Monroe.	1.	2.	3.	Independent.	1.	2.	3.
Colliom	157	135	141	Jacobs	170	168	169
Jewell	127	169	123	Dykehouse	168	125	123
Burosh	127	148	128	Groenke	127	166	136
Burlingame	98	168	112	Newton	141	169	140
Knott	146	187	129	Morris	163	141	150
Totals	852	775	653	Totals	768	767	718

INTERCLUB LEAGUE.

Wood'n Pk.	1.	2.	3.	Lincoln C. C.	1.	2.	3.
Wagner	190	190	213	Hartwell	145	150	116
Bigelow	177	185	194	Cooper	143	148	141
Foss	158	147	186	Courtney	151	134	134
Courtright	188	177	128	Cotze	147	150	156
McMillan	176	170	169	Jaquith	202	144	166
Totals	861	780	833	Totals	797	740	713

COLUMBIAN KNIGHTS LEAGUE.

Valkyrian.	1.	2.	3.	Olympia.	1.	2.	3.
Anderson	181	167	178	Urban	174	161	138
Leengrau	152	200	168	Redfich	155	157	133
Rosene	226	210	176	Menzel	136	148	141
Johnson	179	164	178	Schneider	172	150	156
Sallander	185	210	190	Sage	208	180	172
Totals	892	973	857	Totals	808	800	784

SHERIDAN LEAGUE.

South Paw.	1.	2.	3.	City.		2.	3.
Berlin	179	190	190	Hartman	202	171	177
Waller	136	214	182	Nessler	169	152	162
Pease	226	212	176	Goetz	153	153	158
Dyson	168	181	201	Gross	168	169	169
Canfield	169	181	178	Snyder	157	183	180
Totals	879	955	868	Totals	872	828	824

Plaza.	1.	2.	3.	Crescents.	1.	2.	3.
Teager	203	178	199	Mrosek	179	163	174
Frank	168			Burkh'l	199	195	195
Huhn		206	162	Bastian	177	176	204
Morris	149	152	172	Bloecker	168	168	170
Bloecker	152	193	139	G. Burkh'dt	150	204	183
Ludwig	178	177	181				
Totals	834	906	932	Totals	834	906	932

BANKERS' LEAGUE.

Merch. Nat.	1.	2.	3.	State Bank.	1.	2.	3.
Pepper	123	128	146	Hartwick	149	123	142
Forsyth	168	169	206	Davis	106	152	145
Olemenger	131	120	154	Ericson	136	128	149
Roth	190	171	195	Turnbloom	147	156	150
Hibbs	140	215	145	Wetzenick	146	162	154
Totals	732	725	809	Totals	685	693	720

Ill. Trust.	1.	2.	3.	Continental.	1.	2.	3.
Sawtelle	124	178	204	Pepping	149	191	167
Sullivan	145	152	156	Wheeler	142	158	154
Boos	127	153	196	Kinnei	127	138	114
Hiestand	182	143	156	Sibington	142	157	171
Forsch	153	159	167	Wanger	149	217	160
Totals	734	790	869	Totals	709	859	799

WEST CHICAGO LEAGUE.

Tropic.	1.	2.	3.	Ashland.	1.	2.	3.
Bangart	179	193	178	Le Gros	183	179	228
Ch

Resume of today's page advertisement.

Dainty French-made trousseaux.
The new silver marriage medals.
Something new about women's hosiery.
The new Florodora perfumes.
The new light-weight velvets.
Our new picture gallery, 4th floor.

MANDEL'S DAILY STORE NEWS

Special points of interest in Mandel's store.

The art room, with walls of black velvet, sets off the beauty of the rare groups of Castilian marble statuary, the works of some of the foremost European sculptors.

Mandel's editorial comment.

Thursday, Oct. 24th, 1901.

The merchandising of our forefathers was a price-haggling affair. A merchant's ability was measured by his ableness to secure high prices. It's different today; a merchant is judged by his ability to give low prices and the highest quality of merchandise compatible with the standing of his house. We were pioneers in the one-price-to-all system, and are today the price regulators of Chicago.

The Mandel standard of merchandise is the highest possible to procure, and our prices always afford a saving well worthy of your consideration.

It is not what we sell you today, but your life-long patronage we are striving for. Dependable merchandise is the essential point to merit this realization, and we offer the standard of our merchandise as a recommendation to your favorable consideration.

We hold that the keynote of continued success lies, not so much in trying to see how cheap merchandise can be sold, but how good we can make the quality.

We insist that the standard of our merchandise shall be dependable, of the very highest quality. Customers often forget what they pay for an article, but if it gives satisfaction they don't forget the store.

Forty-five years ago we inaugurated the methods that have made this store the leading dry goods house of America. The same progressive spirit that has been instrumental in the remarkable growth of this organization is as active today as ever.

Bear in mind: Mandel's greatest pleasure is in pleasing customers. It's a reciprocal gain.

Our new picture gallery.

Next best to the standard art in our pictures are the pleasures of the salons in which they are hung.

You can steal away from the weariness which besets even the most practiced of shoppers into the mellow lights and deep, pillowy divans of these luxurious rooms, and rest, study fine painting, and chat at your will.

Do not think that your eyes will tire because of the strong illumination required for the most advantageous presentation of many works of art. There is no strong light in our salons. We do away with every possibility of it by concealing the numberless little electric jets which cast their brilliant rays upon every picture on the walls, so that you are given the perfect effect while remaining in restful twilight.

There are catalogues which will tell you all about our leading pieces. Many of them came from abroad and won medals at the late Paris Salon.

A few names of the artists represented will do more to establish their rank than mere wordy descriptions.

Cogghe, Garrido, Jiminez, Walbourn, Lazerges, Roux-renard, Beauduin, Duluard, Beauquesne, Cailie, Courtois, and La Lauze are among them.

Cogghe's "Restitution," which was awarded a Paris Salon medal this year, is hard for the spectator to leave, and the pathetic story it tells so well lingers long in the memory.

One of the military pictures—and they are always popular—which attracts much attention is the "Reconnoitering" by Beauquesne, who was a soldier himself, as you may recall.

This is the largest collection of paintings, etchings and engravings on sale in Chicago, and illustrates in the values which we have set upon these masterpieces the principles of great worth combined with economical expenditures which characterize Mandel's store throughout.

Mandel's daily style hints from Paris.

The smartest women wear separate underlinings to their blouses and do not line the latter. In this way they preserve the fashionable loose shirt-waist effect throughout the winter.

An attractive novelty is a soft, white cloth bodice embroidered with sprays of bachelor buttons and wheat wedgewood blue.

A very useful wrap for driving is the three-quarter coat with loose front and back, side pocket and turnover revere collar.

During the early winter days etamines, grenadines, Lansdownes, crepons and violes are unsurpassed fabrics for smart gowns.

For tailor-made gowns or suits in the neutral tones there are fawn-colored hats in all its soft and fascinating tints—greens, blues and a certain old-time blending of the blue and the green which has waked to an early resurrection. Grays, light and dark, continue to hold their own

The Norfolk jacket, which is becoming to nearly every figure, will be one of the recent favored styles for every-day wear.

A novelty in handkerchiefs shows a jacquard figure woven in beautiful patterns.

The all-white handkerchief is no longer the only correct style for this bit of linen. They may be touched off with medallions in pastel, blue or pink, embroidered with initials in white, or have dots, stripes, or woven figures in their borders.

EXTRA!

☞ Articles scheduled under the head EXTRA are placed here because they are exceptional bargains. Prices named are considerably less than goods of equal quality can be purchased for elsewhere.

1.15 for best quality four-inch reading glass.
Today closing out a few coque feather boas at half.
43c for pure rubber hot water bottle, 1 quart.
25c for 50c he'vy weight side combs. Something new
$12 for English raglan coats. The new smart styles.
1.45 for women's $3 leather shoes for evening wear.
$5 for fashionably trimmed hats. Many styles.
50c for $1 all wool crepe cloth waistings.

The new marriage medals.

They are so decidedly new that we'll have to tell you a little about them.

Just now a wedding in Paris wouldn't be fashionable without a marriage medal.

We're the first to bring them from Paris, and they are not only superlatively novel, but the idea carries a beautiful sentiment.

The marriage medals are of either gold or silver and are to be presented immediately after the ceremony. On the obverse side of each medal is a copy, skillfully carved, of some celebrated painting or sculptural masterpiece—a nuptial theme.

On the reverse side is a place to engrave the full names of the bridal couples, thus preserving forever the family name of the newly made wife, affording a lasting memento of one of the most sacred days of her life.

Marriage medals come in three sizes, approximately, those of a dollar, fifty cent piece and twenty-five cent piece.

The designs on the marriage medals are four in number: "The Celebration of the Marriage," by L. Bottee; E. Dropsy's "Graceful Approach to the Altar," with the French words for happiness and fidelity on the reverse side; "The Presentation of the Betrothal Ring," strengthened by the single word, "Forever" in Latin, the fourth and last, a charming sacred scene of the Savior blessing a young couple.

Come to our jewelry store and ask to see them. Prices vary, but they are not expensive.

That exposition of the new Secession jewelry from Paris is attracting a world of attention. It's something so radically new. It's real art, and that's something you don't meet with every day.

This jewelry is the reigning fad in the large continental cities just now, and is going to enjoy the same popularity here.

We're the first to show here and want you to enjoy its artistic beauty.

You'll find it in the new jewelry store, main floor.

Dainty French handmade trousseaux.

Late autumn brides promise to be very Frenchy in choosing undergarments for their trousseaux.

For that matter we are all taking more or less after the dainty Parisian woman who chooses her pretty petticoats, corset covers, night dresses, etc., with a delicacy that is fairly bewildering.

If nothing else evidenced the increasing favor toward the French daintiness it would be found in the growth of our French lingerie section.

Where we used to sell one piece a few years ago we now sell two dozen. Perhaps it is because we have discovered a way to get the prices down so near the American-made undermuslins that it don't pay to buy anything but French lingerie.

One can come to our French room and pick out a trousseau in a few hours that will rival one that took months to make, besides the saving is half.

Our French lingerie for trousseaux comes from the convents and rural districts of France, where it is all wrought by hand.

Some of the new effects are the round collars, yoke effects, and short or elbow sleeves, with a prevalence of lacy frills, which is characteristic of this heyday of laces and flounces.

Paris, too, has of late taken a notion for the finest of the embroidery work of the Scotch, who can evolve daintiness as well as great plaids. These are in evidence in a variety of microscopical patterns of vines, blossoms and leafy designs.

Our leading novelty is the miraculous Parisian combination of corset, garter attachment, drawers, under petticoat and top petticoat, which does away with all the waist bands customary to feminine under dress.

These have always been denounced as unhygienic and today are discounted anew by the requirements of the prevailing narrow hip effect. There is really scarcely anything left to put on after you have slipped into this underwear prodigy.

You will have to see it in order to understand how practical and simple an invention it is. It comes in black, white and light colors.

Another new idea, called into existence out of the exigencies of the present skirt fashions, is the skeleton petticoat, which appears in two styles; the one with straps of ribbon suspending a very full flaring flounce about knee high, and the other maintaining an orthodox skirt appearance until the very thigh, where it tapers off into graduated slashes which are gathered into an elastic waist band.

There are lovely bridal sets of night gowns, corset covers made to suit the straight front corset, drawers, chemise and chemise petticoat combined in whites, blues and pinks. They are the prettiest things imaginable.

You are a welcome guest any time you may come to look through our French room.

$5 Trimmed hats today.

You'd never surmise that these hats were selling at $5. They look more like a $10 hat.

The style fame of our $5 trimmed hats is on the lips of every economical dresser—they prefer these hats to those that sell at twice the price elsewhere.

They are made in our workrooms from the very best materials, by the same millinery artists that evolve the higher priced creations; that's why every hat has those distinguishing smart style touches you so much admire.

Ours are the largest millinery parlors in America, and you choose, not from a few styles, but from an assortment that equals the entire stock of most stores.

Trimmed hats today at $5. No matter what priced hat you buy here you can depend upon it being in style. Then, too, our assortment is so large that you are sure to get one to suit you.

New bordered waistings, 50c

You've always paid $1 before, and then you bought them reasonable.

A large manufacturer came to us and offered to close out his entire surplus stock at a price we couldn't resist. Sorry he had only 350 pieces, but it will be a great treat while they last.

Handsome bordered waistings—exactly like those that are being sold elsewhere at 75c to $1. There's economy in buying bordered waistings anyhow, because you don't have to buy any trimmings when making it up. That's what the border is for.

The border is on a fine all-wool crepe cloth in those much-wanted colors—cadet blue with gold, turquoise and gold, reseda, green and gold, cardinal with gold and black with gold. Can't you imagine how pretty they will make up?

When you see this beautiful assortment you'll certainly want to buy enough for three or four waists at least, but we'll take just as much pleasure in selling you one pattern, for it's that kind of bargains that does us good among your friends. After this lot is gone you can't buy as good anywhere for less than 75c to $1. Come while the assortment is unbroken.

Patent leather shoes 1.45

This sale takes place in the bargain basement. We only have 1,200 pairs—that's all the maker had that he wanted to sell at about half price.

These are regular $3 shoes, you can tell that by the way they are made. Whatever the makers lose you gain, that's why we've marked them at 1.45.

Women's $3 patent leather shoes with bright vici kid tops, light flexible soles and neat opera heels for dress wear—all sizes, at 1.45.

English raglans at $12.

We've solved the secret of getting the price down without lessening the quality or style effect—that's why you prefer to buy your apparel at Mandel's—that's why we've the largest suit and coat section in America.

Today we offer a convincing example of the perpetual money-saving advantages of this great store.

Man-tailored suits that have all the distinguishing characteristics which the name Mandel instantly implies—made of the newest fabrics in the Eton and blouse styles—all colors—at **$15, 13.75** and **9.75.**

Dress skirts—not those shoppy affairs you see sold everywhere, but the smart Mandel styles, gracefully cut in harmony with the up-to-the-minute modes—at **$10, 7.50** and **$5.**

Ulsters and English raglans—those beautiful long coats, the chosen favorites of Dame Fashion. Exclusive Mandel styles that have created a stir in the realm of correct dressers—all shapes, all styles—made of kersey, rainproof cloths—all colors at **$20, 16.50** and **$12.**

Paletots with half-fitting back, all colors—handsomely lined, 42 inches long—at **$15, $12, $10.**

The new box-back jackets perfectly tailored—made of kersey and cheviot, all colors—at **$15, $12, $10.**

In that great bargain basement, the home of dependable merchandise—walking skirts of heavy cheviot in black and oxford—deep flaring flounce, with stitched edge—specially priced at **3.95.**

We've enlarged our basement suit and cloak section to twice its former size and you can always find exceptional values there—that's what has built it up so.

Something new about Stylish hosiery.

If you want to be very Frenchy—and of course everybody does this season—wear two pair of hose—one on top of the other.

That's a new fad, isn't it?

The under pair must be of some striking color; the top, or second pair of fine black lace. Can't you imagine the pretty effect?

We have veritable little dreams of lovely fancies, very captivating in these styles, and when you have seen them it will be just a matter of choice as to which you will have.

All the novelty patterns are in vogue just now—the vertical stripes, the zigzag fronts in colors reaching to the toe tips, and the leaf and blossom design.

When we say they are in vogue that is only another way of telling you that we have them in all their nobbiest effects, besides the standard plain styles—high prices and low prices, each the best for its money valuation.

The new light weight velvets

Velvets are the very acme of style elegance just now. It's 15 years since these princely fabrics have been as popular as they are to-day. For full costumes they have been shunned by Dame Fashion for some time. Velvets of today are beautiful beyond all comparison with the ponderous rugged materials of bygone days.

The new velvets are of light weight, more brilliant, glassy, satiny, and they are as easy to drape as a piece of mousseline de soie and equally easy to keep brushed. You know that the dust-gathering faculties of velvet have been its traditional shortcoming.

The very choicest weaves are the French paon and shimmer velvets, which accentuate all the best features of the present day velvet making. They come in every conceivable shade and color.

This is due to the unprecedented varieties of uses to which they are being put, such as coats, wraps, jackets, automobile coats and entire costumes.

The kindred fabric of velveteen comes in for second honors, and very rightly. It is far better for the slender purses to get these dainty goods in fine qualities than to attempt the poorer grades of velvet. It has a fine luster, is very delicately woven and is made in every pretty shade imaginable.

As for corduroy, which, in its medium width stripes, is coming so distinctly to the fore, we cannot supply the demand.

Black and white effects in all our velvet goods, including the fancy weaves, are the star color schemes, leading off the other favorites of navy blue, greens, grays, browns, castors and fawns.

Velvets in all colors from $1 up to 3.50.

Corduroys are extensively used for entire suits, cloth shades having the preference; the demand is so great that manufacturers find it hard to supply the retail trade. Corduroys, plain velveteens, the largest variety shown in Chicago, at 50c to 1.10.

Florodora perfumes.

Have you heard about the new opera Florodora soon coming to Chicago?

All New York is humming its catchy airs.

The new Florodora perfume is meeting with as much favor as the opera. It's a new odor of indescribable fragrance. It can only be found at Mandel's.

Bradley is the maker, which is all that needs to be said on that score, for when the best man in his line makes anything, comments and praises are unnecessary.

The odor is very delicate and lasting and imparts just the dash of a sweet scent about one's person and lingerie that is a mark of refinement.

We have it on sale by the bulk, in extract form and sachet powder.

An innovation in silk petticoats.

Every woman admires a silk petticoat. There's a luxuriousness in the soft rustle, a charm in the swish of a silk skirt that appeals to every woman.

But they cost so much and wear out so easily—that was before "Yama Mai" silk was discovered.

Here's silk petticoat news that will be hailed with delight.

"Yama Mai" is a new silk made from the cocoons of the wild silkworm. It's strong and durable and has the rustle of a dollar silk. There's no sham about it.

It's just as pretty as taffeta—has a brilliant finish, a strong fiber and is made especially for petticoats and linings.

We have it in sixty new colors—it's exclusive with Mandel's—comes in 19-inch width—at **45c.**

Lining sections—main floor and basement.

Umbrellas repaired.

It would be a wise thing for you to look over your umbrellas before the next rain and see if some of them don't need repairing.

We do that kind of work. Our experts will insure a first-class job in every particular.

They'll make your umbrella look like new and the cost will be so small that you'll wonder why you didn't have your umbrella mended before.

Let us know and we'll send for your umbrella—don't need to bother about bringing it down.

Silk vests at $1.

Not the kind you've been used to getting for $1, but the 1.50 quality.

It was a lucky 50-dozen purchase, so they will not last long. We know they'll please you at $1. We were on the lookout for a silk-vest bargain, and here it is.

Fifty dozen silk-mixed vests with fine hand crochet fronts, besides a beautiful, sheer edge of hand-made lace around neck, shoulders and armholes. You can't imagine anything prettier than these vests.

Silk-mixed vests at $1.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

EDITORIAL SHEET.

MILES AN AID CANTEEN'S

Lieutenant General Is in the Petitions to Sent Congress.

NEW LAW IS HELD

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GOSSIP OF CAPITA

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Secretary Root resumed his War department today, after several weeks. He has been unable as yet to reach any de- cision as to the num- ber of troops to be maintained in the Philippines during the coming spring. A mass of accumulat presented to him for his consid and the chiefs of the various b War department called upon their respects, but there was n cussion of the Philippine situa Secretary Root is not surpri cent disturbances in the Philip always had in mind the know of the Filipino to practice de not astonished, therefore, at th ing of native treachery and of countered by the Philippine securing native officials who and whose loyalty is beyond the contrary, he feels that to not be expected of the Philippi in view of the great difficulties carrying on civil government a who have never known any oth than the iron hand of military

Root Regard for Ph

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EDITORIAL SHEET.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO. Pages 9 to 16.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1901—SIXTEEN PAGES.

MILES AN AID TO CANTEEN'S FOES.

Lieutenant General Is Quoted in the Petitions to Be Sent Congress.

NEW LAW IS HELD GOOD.

Corbin Gathers Statistics to Prove the Present System Works Evil in Army.

GOSSIP OF CAPITAL CITY.

WASHINGTON BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE
Washington, D. C., Oct. 23.

General Miles' change of front on the canteen question is gratifying to his enemies in the army, and some of them are making the most of it. The announcement of Miles' position in the matter previous to the publication of his annual report has, on the other hand, angered General Miles. The temperance people who have been fighting the canteen have already made the most of the new position assumed by the Lieutenant General. They have circulated blanks for signature to the effect that the signer agrees with General Miles that the present law, which prohibits the operation of the canteen, should be kept on the statute books.

Temperance People Gleeful Over Miles' Statement.

General Miles in his annual report says that the desertions in the army have decreased and that dissipation and drunkenness have not been in evidence as much as when the canteen was in full operation. His view is bound to have considerable influence with Congress, but the other officers in the army, notably Adjutant General Corbin, do not agree with Miles in his conclusions. The Adjutant General omitted all mention of the canteen from his report, but his office has been busily engaged for some months in accumulating facts and figures showing that the canteen is a worthy institution and that it should be reëstablished in the interests of morality in the army.

These statistics show for instance that since the canteen was abolished no less than 200 cheap grog shops and gin mills have grown up in the vicinity of army garrisons. It is to these places that the Adjutant General's office can show that the enlisted men have been driven and a great deal of harm has been wrought by the proximity of these places of resort which are frequented by soldiers in their leisure hours.

General Miles has told his friends that the statistics are wrong and misleading, that army officers, anxious to make a case for themselves, punish soldiers who return to the post intoxicated, while nothing is done with culprits who patronize the canteen. General Miles believes that men are often sent to drink in the canteen by the officials of the command, and he is prepared, when the subject is next presented to Congress, to go before the military committees and give his testimony in favor of the law as it stands at present.

Root Undecided Regarding Army for Philippines.

Secretary Root resumed his duties at the war department today, after an absence of several weeks. He has been unable as yet to reach any decision as to the number of troops to be maintained in the Philippines during the coming winter and spring. A mass of accumulated work was presented to him for his consideration today, and the chiefs of the various bureaus of the War department called upon him to pay their respects, but there was no serious discussion of the Philippine situation.

Secretary Root is not surprised at the recent disturbances in the Philippines, and has always had in mind the known disposition of the Filipino to practice deceit. He was not astonished, therefore, at the reports telling of native treachery and of difficulties encountered by the Philippine commission in securing native officials who can be trusted and whose loyalty is beyond question. On the contrary, he feels that too much should not be expected of the Philippine commission, in view of the great difficulties in the way of carrying on civil government among a people who have never known any other government than the iron hand of military power.

Changes Ordered in Officers on Duty in Chicago.

The Secretary is of opinion that it could hardly be expected that civil government should proceed smoothly and quietly without some obstacles in the way of disloyalty, and whether it will require a renewal of active military operations to restore an absolutely peaceful condition remains to be decided after a careful consideration of the subject.

Before arriving at any decision as to increasing the military force under General Chaffee, Secretary Root will have personal talks with those officers of the War department who have recently returned from the Philippines and are known to have given the situation there a careful study.

Filipinos Ever Deceitful, Say Military Leaders.

In view of General Corbin's known sentiments in favor of a reduction of the force in the Philippines it is probable he will present to Secretary Root the information which led him to that conclusion. Other officers who have recently returned from Manila are Generals Sternberg and Weston, neither of whom is believed to have received favorable impressions of the conditions in the island.

Another officer who is known to have little confidence in the Filipino's ability to govern himself is General S. B. M. Young, now commanding the Department of California. His statement made some time ago in regard to his pursuit of Aguinaldo he said:

"Our pursuit of Aguinaldo resembled a march of triumph through the North in the manner of our reception. Brass bands met us at every town, the church bells rang, and the Alcaldes and Presidentes and principal Filipinos greeted us with bows and smiles and effusive hospitality.

"They were effusive in speeches of hospitality. They yearned for the Americans. They longed for peace. They hated war and insurrection. They were our most humble servants to command. But as to the enemy they did not know. They had not seen him. Meanwhile the enemy was hiding in their own houses, or lying near by in ambush, duly informed by these lovers of peace whether we could be safely attacked or not.

"Did any peasant show us a road he was ordered as soon as we were out of sight. The money we paid for forage and food was straightway sent to the nearest insurgent commander. The Filipino is expert in deceit. He is the most cheerful and unnecessary liar you ever saw. Truth is his last resort, only to be used when all else fails."

Taft to Remain and Have All Help Necessary.

It is thought at the War department that even though Judge Taft may be discouraged in his work in the Philippines he will hold to a patriotic end and not resign, as predicted in a letter attributed to Commander Chaffee. He will be given every assistance by the War department, and there will be no hesitancy about increasing the military force should such a step be considered necessary to uphold the civil authorities in the performance of their duties.

It is now practically admitted at the War department that it will take about 2,000 troops a month from the United States to replace the short term men coming home.

A corrected statement of the proposed sailing of transports was prepared today for the information of Secretary Root. It shows that the Kilpatrick will leave San Francisco the first of November, the Grant on Nov. 12, Meade on Nov. 16, Sheridan on Dec. 1, Warren on Dec. 16, Hancock on Jan. 1, Thomas on Jan. 16; Crook, from New York, on Dec. 1, and Buford, from New York, on Jan. 15. Each of these vessels, with the exception of the Kilpatrick, will take troops to Manila and bring back short term men, who will be discharged at San Francisco.

Mrs. Hobart Chatfield-Taylor and Mrs. Coleman of Chicago, who have been spending a week in this city, have left for home. Mr. and Mrs. Chatfield-Taylor will return to Washington on Dec. 1, to remain through the winter, and have leased the residence at 1754 Massachusetts avenue for the season.

Whitehead, Home from Porto Rico, May Get New Post.

George W. Whitehead, Collector of Customs at San Juan, Porto Rico, arrived in Washington today and spent some time at the Treasury. He shook hands with some of his old friends in the department, but deferred his call on Secretary Gage until a later time. Mr. Whitehead is the condidate of Secretary Gage and Assistant Secretary Spalding for Appraiser at the port of New York to succeed Wilbur F. Wakeman, and has been indorsed for that office by Senator Platt.

It was explained at the Treasury this afternoon that the department knew nothing officially of Mr. Whitehead's contemplated visit at this time, and that his presence has nothing to do with the mention of his name for the New York Appraisership. He has been in Porto Rico continuously for more than a year, and he wished to accompany his wife, who is now in poor health, to Washington, within the next few days. Mr. Whitehead will prepare an extended report of the operations of the customs service in Porto Rico, to be handed to the Secretary of the Treasury. He will then probably apply for a leave of absence of a month or more in order to recuperate.

It was said emphatically at the Treasury today that no conversation had been had with Mr. Whitehead about the New York Appraisership. When he meets Secretary Gage within the next day or two the matter will probably be discussed.

Changes Ordered in Officers on Duty in Chicago.

Lieutenant Colonel Charles H. Whipple, Deputy Paymaster General, has been relieved from duty as chief paymaster of the Department of the Lakes at Chicago. He will sail from San Francisco on Nov. 16 for Manila, where he will become chief paymaster of the Division of the Philippines. His place at Chicago will be taken by Colonel Albert S. Towar, Assistant Paymaster General, now chief paymaster of the Division of the Philippines.

Lieutenant Alfred T. Clifton, Signal Corps, now at Fort McDowell, Cal., has been ordered to report in person to the recruiting officer at 194 Clark street, Chicago, for duty in connection with enlistments for the Signal Corps.

Lady Pauncefote to Spend Winter in England.

Word has been received here that Lady Pauncefote, wife of the British Ambassador, is to pass the winter in England with her daughter, Mrs. Bromley, whose wedding took place in Washington about a year ago. Miss Sibyl Pauncefote will remain in England with her mother and sister, while the Misses Maud and Audrey Pauncefote will return to America with the Ambassador about Nov. 2. The new First Secretary of the British Embassy in Washington is Arthur Stewart Raikes, who is to succeed Gerard A. Lowther.

AGED MISSION WORKERS MEET.

Twelve Present Who Helped Found American Association Over Half Century Ago.

There was a reunion of the patriarchs of the American Missionary association yesterday afternoon at the Fifty-fifth annual meeting of the association, held in the First Congregational Church of Oak Park. There were twelve persons in attendance who were present at the first meeting of the association, held in 1846, when the association was organized. Two of these were women, the others deacons, laymen, preachers, and retired ministers.

Those who answered the roll call were the Rev. W. E. Holyoke, Orson Z. Ulin, the Rev. Stephen Derrison Fert, the Rev. Moses Smith, William Ripley, B. A. Bailey, Samuel F. Hastings, the Rev. J. E. Roy, S. N. Millard, Mrs. A. E. Hagar, and Mrs. H. M. Blake.

During the day the Rev. Frank E. Ramsdell reported on the missions in Porto Rico, summing up the two years' work in the island as follows: Schools, 2; mission stations, 2; instructors, 8; evangelists, 2; pupils, 306.

"Porto Rico," said the Rev. Mr. Ramsdell, "is typical, strategic, accessible, and hospitable. As such it furnishes the key to the Philippines and eventually Cuba, for with language, traditions, and environments virtually identical the same methods will apply to all."

An anti-anarchy flag was adopted as the emblem of the association. It is to be officially designated as the flag of patriotism and religion.

The invitation of the Congregational churches of New London, Conn., to hold the next annual meeting at that place was accepted. The meeting will continue today.

BIG FOSSIL FOUND IN WYOMING.

Remains of Immense Brontosaurus Unearthed Near Medicine Bow, the Largest Ever Found.

Laramie, Wyo., Oct. 23.—Professor C. W. Gilmore, in the employ of the Carnegie Museum of Pittsburg, has discovered near Medicine Bow, eighty miles west of this place, the almost complete fossil remains of an immense brontosaurus, a rare specimen, and one of the largest ever found in the southern Wyoming field. The remains will be unearthed and sent to Pittsburg.

UNCLE SAM HELPS ALONG A LOVE AFFAIR.

Uncle Sam is carrying Miss Anna M. Harney all the way from San Francisco to the Island of Jolo, in the Philippines, without a cent of cost to her, in order that she may join her fiancé, Assistant Surgeon Thornton of the army, and become his wife. Miss Harney is a Nebraska girl, of Oteo County. She had a hard and heart-breaking fight of it to obtain government consent so that she might go to the new possessions on a transport. She told her love story to Senator Millard, and he transmitted it to the War department. Many objections were raised, but all fell before the young woman's pleadings, and then the government said that, since there was no telling whether Dr. Thornton would marry Miss Harney after she arrived, and if he did not she would be a charge upon the authorities, permission could not be granted. Miss Harney met this, not without much embarrassment, by placing a bundle of Dr. Thornton's love letters before the department. The eloquent letters won the day, melting cold official opposition.

MISS ANNA M. HARNEY

OPENS WAR ON CITY HALL.

TILDEN DEMOCRACY HOLDS FIRST OPEN MEETING TONIGHT.

Former Judge Thomas Moran to Be the Principal Speaker at Gathering of the Anti-Burke-Harrison Forces—Ward Clubs Soon to Be Organized and an Aggressive Fight Is Promised—Objects Set Forth in a Declaration of Purpose.

With ex-Judge Thomas A. Moran as the principal speaker, the Tilden Democracy will open its field campaign tonight at Forum Hall, Forty-third street and Calumet avenue. Other Democrats who are expected to be present are former Controller of the Currency James H. Eckels, H. S. Robbins, ex-Congressman A. C. Durborow, James Todd, and Walter S. Bogle. The event in some measure will be a preliminary demonstration to the formation on Friday and Saturday nights of a Tilden Democracy club in every one of the thirty-five wards in the city.

The central organization has completed arrangements for the perfection of these smaller bodies, and the leaders say their campaign to capture and control the party machinery at the spring primaries and conventions will be aggressive from the start.

Ex-Mayor Hopkins, National Committeeman Gahan, former Election Commissioner Keenan, and many other South Side politicians are counted on to be at tonight's rally. Thomas Moran Jr., who has been picked for President of the Tenth Ward club, will officiate at the presiding officer.

Reports received at the Sherman House headquarters, where Mr. Bogle as chairman and Thomas P. Flynn as secretary of the Committee on Organization do their work, show that delegations are planning trips to the Hyde Park gathering from all parts of the city. It will be the first public showing of the Democratic element that hopes to take the party machinery out of the control of the Harrison-Burke faction.

These Clubs in View.

Clubs will be organized tomorrow night in these wards:

Seventh Ward—At 6512 Cottage Grove avenue.
Twentieth Ward—At the People's Institute.
Twenty-eighth Ward—At 1504 Milwaukee avenue.
Thirty-fourth Ward—At Dewey Hall, West Twelfth street and Fortieth avenue.

The remaining thirty-one wards will be organized on Saturday night. The first object of the campaign is control of the city conventions, town and Aldermanic, next spring, and thereby secure the next County committee.

Whether an effort will be made to defeat all the Harrison-Burke candidates for Alderman is a question that has not been fully decided. A vigorous fight for the overthrow of Alderman Coughlin in the First Ward is being planned. Some of the enthusiasts are saying already that his defeat is assured. After Saturday night the man selected to pit against him will be brought out. The question of putting forward a Tilden Democracy nominee for Alderman in every ward will be determined at an early day.

Declaration of Purposes.

Cards carrying in print the objects of the Tilden Democracy are being distributed broadcast. In part the declaration reads:

"The primary object of the Tilden Democracy is the restoration of political independence at the primaries.

"The Tilden Democracy was not organized with a view of controlling the Democracy of Cook County. It sprang into existence as a protest against one-man power and arbitrary authority. When every Democratic voter in the county shall be accorded the opportunity to be heard in the councils of his party and to be counted in the determination of its policies its mission will have been accomplished.

"Democracy teaches government with the consent of the governed as a theory; the present machine forces government in spite of the consent of the governed as a practice.

"No despotism in the history of the world ever flourished without the aid of an armed force. The Police department of the City of Chicago is the right arm of the present machine."

MASONS CHOOSE NEW OFFICERS

Election by Grand Council, Royal and Select Masters of Illinois—Knights Templar Adjourn.

The Grand Council, Royal and Select Masters of Illinois, in annual session at the Masonic Temple yesterday elected the following officers:

Grand Master—William B. Carlock, Bloomington.
Deputy Grand Master—John C. Hollenbeck, Chicago.
G. P. C. W.—A. M. Hallowell, Jacksonville.
Grand Treasurer—John C. Smith, Chicago.
Grand Recorder—Gil W. Barnard, Chicago.
Grand Chaplain—Henry R. Hopkins, Chicago.

The fifty-second annual convocation of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Illinois will begin today. The Knights Templar's conclave was concluded yesterday. Judge C. P. Kane, retiring Grand Commander, was presented with a Past Grand Commander's jewel by the commandery.

NEW SUIT OVER THE ORPHEON.

John H Finley, Land Lessee, Asks for Receiver to Prevent Hostile Action by Fee Owners.

John H. Finley of Hancock County, Illinois, lessee of the property at 122 to 130 Washington street, occupied in part by the Orpheon Theater, has filed a bill in the Circuit Court asking that a receiver be appointed for the property. The fee owners, he says, have threatened to have the ground lease forfeited because the insurance on the building is not fully kept up. It has been difficult to get insurance because of recent fires. Unless the rights of the respective parties are adjudicated he fears that the tenants will move out and cause him serious loss.

SCHLEY WILL BE ON STAND TODAY.

Rear Admiral to Be the Final Witness Called in His Own Behalf.

CASE NEARING THE END.

Cheers Greet Recital of Commodore's Bravery During the Battle Off Santiago.

GOOD WORK OF BROOKLYN.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Rear Admiral Schley will testify in his own behalf in the naval court of inquiry tomorrow. Three witnesses come before him on the list, and of these Captain Clark of the Oregon is the only one expected to take up much time with his evidence.

As Schley is the last of his own witnesses, and little rebuttal evidence is probable, the belief is that the court of inquiry will conclude its work early next week.

Tribute to Schley Is Cheered.

Round after round of applause greeted the story of Schley's conduct in the battle of Santiago as related by Chief Boatswain William L. Hill of the Brooklyn today. Instantly Admiral Dewey was on his feet, and pounded his desk vigorously with his gavel, and admonished the spectators to cease the demonstration. It was nearly a minute before order was restored, and almost immediately the spectators began applauding the second time, and Admiral Dewey, rising and waving his hands in a deprecating manner, said: "Don't do't, we do not want any demonstrations here."

The applause was spontaneous, and was in response to an eloquent tribute of Chief Boatswain Hill to Schley's courage, and it broke out almost before the guards knew what had happened. After this incident marines were stationed at points about the room to prevent further outbreaks.

Commodore Never Dodging Shells.

Boatswain Hill, in a clear and distinct voice, testified that the Viscaya was putting up the best fight of any ship in the battle. "It fought well," he said, "and the big shells were going over us, and a great many of us ducked. Those shells sounded like a half dozen railroad trains under way. As they were heard going through the air down would go a head, but Commodore Schley's never bent."

This was the occasion of the first real demonstration that occurred since the court of inquiry began its sessions. When order had been restored the witness continued: "He was as calm, cool, and collected as he is at this moment. His only thought was for his men. He called constantly as the different events occurred, saying: 'Do the bullies below know how to do their work? Is that ship has gone ashore, that ship has gone ashore?' His whole idea seemed to be that he wanted the people below to know as much about it as those on deck."

Willing to Follow to Spain.

A little further on in his story Hill told of the chase of the Colon, and as the distance between the two ships was increasing Captain Cook asked Commodore Schley if they should close in. Schley replied, "No. Don't you see that point ahead? Just as soon as that fellow starts to come out I am going to head him off. I'll get him yet, d—n him, if I have to follow him to Spain."

This was the cause of the second demonstration, and the witness effectively imitated the Commodore's manner by stamping his foot as Schley had done when he expressed so forcibly his determination to follow the Colon across the ocean if the Spaniard was not destroyed before.

Even aside from the eloquence and dramatic feature of Hill's testimony, it was entirely favorable to Schley. Hill is perhaps the only man in the fleet who saw the Texas for the entire time when the Brooklyn made the loop. He said the Texas was not endangered by the movement of the Brooklyn; that the two ships were never nearer than one-third of a mile; that the Brooklyn did not cross the bow of the Texas, and that the loop was necessary to avoid blanketing the fire of the American ships.

Hill said that, although he was within hearing distance, he did not hear one word of the alleged colloquy between Commodore Schley and Lieutenant Commander Hodgson.

Difficulty in Coaling at Sea.

Speaking of coaling ships at sea, Hill said the Brooklyn was the best ship in the fleet to coal, but it required constant watchfulness to coal the Brooklyn even in the calmest weather without an accident. There was difficulty in coaling the other ships, and on two occasions the Texas had asked permission to go to Guantanamo to coal, as there was danger of the ship being injured by coaling in the open sea. Owing to the projecting sponsons of the Texas it was difficult to keep the collier away from the Texas, and a bale of cotton, which is ordinarily used during the process of coaling, was not large enough to keep the Texas away from the collier.

Hill, who has been in the service twenty-eight years, and is an expert in judging the sea, said the sea was so rough he had seen it break over the Massachusetts. This was fixed on his mind because he had written about it to his wife. The Oregon was always in sight of the Brooklyn during the chase of the Colon.

Stormy Weather During Voyage.

Lieutenant Commander Harlow, the executive officer of the Brooklyn, was the next important witness. In referring to the state of the weather while off Cienfuegos and on the passage to Santiago Harlow said the sea was rough and the weather was stormy. He remembered this so well because one of the enlisted men had been washed off his feet and swept against one of the guns, which cut a bad gash in the man's leg. So rough was the weather, he said, that there was some question as to whether it would be safe to send some one to pick up the man.

Harlow's testimony was important in another respect, as it was inadvertently shown that the blockade as maintained by Schley at Santiago was closer than the blockade on June 1, after Sampson's arrival. Lieutenant Commander Harlow put the Navy department in the position of altering the notes he took during the battle and making them appear less favorable to Schley. He examined the notes as appended to the log book of his vessel, and told the court that they had been dictated to one of the men of the Vixen, who held a pad and watch and recorded the events of the battle as they occurred.

Changes Made in the Notes.

Many changes were made in these notes as published by the Navy department, and it is significant that in every instance the changes deprive Schley and the Brooklyn of the credit for what they did on that memorable day.

Lieutenant Ackerman, Lieutenant Eberle, and Lieutenant Johnson of the Oregon each told the story of the battle. They were substantially similar to the accounts given by the men of the Brooklyn, except none of these officers was able to recall that the Brooklyn had directed the Oregon to try one of its thirteen-inch guns on the Colon. Lieutenant Ackerman said the most critical time during the battle was just before the Viscaya went ashore. The Oregon was steaming under forced draft and the decks of the ship were an inch deep with cinders, some of which were red hot. It was necessary to keep the hydrants of the Oregon running continually to prevent the ship taking fire.

Lieutenant Johnson, the signal officer of the Oregon, testified that the signal, "Follow flag," was run up on the halyards of the Brooklyn immediately after the Spanish fleet left the harbor. The significance of this signal lies in the fact that while Admiral Schley gave no written plans for the order of battle, when the real crisis arose he steamed in after the enemy and directed the other ships to follow him.

Major Murphy, who was in command of the marines on the Brooklyn during the fight, described the blockade and Schley's conduct during the battle. Murphy said:

"He impressed me, as he did every one on the ship, as a brave and resolute officer. He inspired the utmost enthusiasm throughout the ship."

Ammunition Used by Brooklyn.

Gunner Applegate of the Brooklyn testified that all the five-inch guns of the Brooklyn were disabled when the battle was over. The number of shells fired and their caliber were 566 five-inch shells, 194 eight-inch shells, 1,200 six-pounders, and 400 one-pounders. At no time during the battle did the Brooklyn cease firing.

Schley's conduct according to this witness was cool, calm, and collected, and inspired confidence.

James H. Hare, who was on the newspaper boat Somers N. Smith, testified to meeting Captain Sigsbee on May 26 or 27, and that the Captain megaphoned to the newspaper men that the Spanish squadron was not in Santiago and that Schley had left there. This testimony was introduced for the purpose of clinching the former evidence to the effect that Captain Sigsbee did tell Schley that Cervera's squadron was not in Santiago.

SAY WINEROOMS INJURE THE VALUE OF PROPERTY.

Members of South Side Protective Association Say the Crusade Is Not Made on Moral Grounds Alone.

In the battle against the all-night saloons and winerooms members of the South Side Protective association say they not only are beginning a crusade for reform but are endeavoring to check the depreciation in the value of realty in the neighborhood of the objectionable places. The association is composed of property-owners who live east of Michigan avenue between Twenty-second and Thirty-ninth streets.

Other associations which have for their object the guarding of the moral status of the city are agitating the removal of winerooms from saloons and the enforcement of the "midnight closing" ordinance. Mayor Harrison has received a number of communications commending him for his stand against the evil.

Among those who have written commendatory letters are Arthur Burrage Farwell, secretary of the Hyde Park Protective association, and the Rev. E. G. Saunderson of the Illinois Anti-Saloon league.

Proprietors of down-town hotels and restaurants during the day expressed themselves in favor of a city ordinance prohibiting winerooms.

City Prosecutor Howard S. Taylor believes that an ordinance can be drawn that will prohibit the maintenance of the objectionable places, but he believes also that a strong fight would be made against it by the saloon interests.

JURY INQUIRY INTO CITY HALL.

Investigation of Police and Other Official Scandals Expected to Begin Tomorrow or Saturday.

Foreman E. C. Potter of the grand jury conferred with State's Attorney Deneen yesterday relative to continuing the investigation of the police and other City Hall scandals. It was said last night that inquiry along these lines will begin tomorrow or Saturday. Ex-Lieutenant James Bonfield is to have a hearing, and the charges against Chief of Detectives Colleran may be taken up next week.

"If evidence that certain men we have been looking up turns out as we expect," said State's Attorney Deneen, "the grand jury certainly will have something to do with the legacy left it by the September jury."

Former Court Bailiff James J. Lynch, whose confession exposed the alleged jury-bribing syndicate, will again be questioned. It is said that several prominent Chicagoans may be involved.

Some attention was devoted to bucket shops by the jurymen yesterday. Information collected by operatives for the Board of Trade was presented, and a number of indictments may follow.

Ex-Lieutenant Bonfield, who was discharged recently from the Police department by Mayor Harrison for failing to "make good" his charges against Chief O'Neill and other police officials, threatens to get even with the City Executive. It is said he will institute quo warranto proceedings, demanding by what authority the Mayor ordered his discharge without the formality of filing any complaints or charges against him. Mandamus proceedings may be instituted also, in the effort to have the ex-official reinstated.

Attorneys of the Civil Service Reform league are looking into the matter. Though a holdover, it is claimed that the Civil Service commission practically took Bonfield into the classified service some time ago, and that he was allowed to take examinations for promotion and is on the eligible list for a Captaincy.

Robinson Will Contest Ended.

The Illinois Supreme Court has just denied the right of appeal asked by the sisters and brothers of Curtis E. Robinson, whose estate is valued at $1,000,000. The case has been in the courts for years.

TAKES ROLE OF SIGRID IN SWEDISH DRAMA.

"Brollopet Pa Ulfoea," a Swedish historical drama by Franz Hedberg, will be produced at the Studebaker Theater on next Saturday evening by a company of Swedish actors, with Miss Agnes Hedstrom of Evanston in the rôle of Sigrid. The period of the play is 1261, and the story it tells is the love romance of a ruler's brother and the daughter of a Knight.

Bengt, apparently an ordinary man-at-arms, saves the life of Sigrid, the beautiful daughter of Knight Knut Algotson, but is refused her hand until he reveals that he is Bengt Lagman, brother of Birger Jarl, King of Sweden in all but name. At the wedding a messenger from Birger Jarl appears, prohibiting the marriage, which, however, takes place.

The Jarl, furious at his brother's disregard of his wishes, sends as a wedding present a piece of rough fabric sewed to another of royal ermine. This present Bengt Lagman returns to Jarl, after studding the rough fabric, supposed to represent his wife, with precious stones. The Jarl flies into a rage and starts out with a force of warriors to slay his brother and all who take his part. At Ulfosa the beauty and wit of his brother's wife cause him to congratulate instead of slay his brother, and there is a grand reconciliation. The part of Birger Jarl will be played by Christopher Brussell, and the rôle of Bengt Lagman by John R. Ortengren.

The company is under the management of Christopher Brussell, Ernst Behmer, and Miss Othella Myhrman.

MISS AGNES HEDSTROM

NOURSE HIS OWN BOUNCER

TRIED BEFORE MERIT BOARD FOR EJECTING ALFRED MUNZER.

President Lindblom Praises the Act and Commission Takes Matter Under Advisement—Land Occupied by Adams Street By-Pass to Be Claimed by the City—Controller Asked to Sue Former Oil Inspectors for Fees Retained.

Expressman Alfred Munzer's charges against Superintendent H. O. Nourse furnished the basis for a farce when the latter was placed on trial before the Civil Service commission yesterday afternoon. When the hearing was concluded and Mr. Nourse had admitted trying to put Munzer out of his office because of insolent language, President Lindblom of the commission said:

"I give you credit, Mr. Nourse, for acting as your own police force. If this man had done the same things in this office I would have called a policeman and had him thrown out."

Witness after witness recited how Munzer, who furnishes a buggy and horse for the use of Rate Taker H. A. Gelter of the Water department, had worked up the row with Superintendent Nourse. It was charged by all, even Munzer's witnesses, that the expressman had struck the first blow. His claims that employés of the office beat him "about the head, face, and shoulders" were utterly disproved.

Munzer Called a "Cur."

"I called Munzer a contemptible little cur," admitted Mr. Nourse.

"He called me a Jew cur," Munzer contended, walking up and down the room until the commission had to ask him to sit down. Munzer contended that he had a letter which would show that Nourse had been discourteous to a citizen. Commissioner Lindblom produced a bundle of letters sent in voluntarily by large business firms declaring that Mr. Nourse had put the Water office on a true business basis, the first time this had been done for years.

Public Works Commissioner Blocki did not allay the contention that politics furnishes the real cause behind the Nourse suspension.

"It certainly was not right for him to strike an employé," said this official, who made a statement. "I will say that Mr. Nourse probably has been the best collector of water rates the city has ever had."

The commission then took the case under advisement.

Claim the Bypass Land.

Steps were taken by the Council Committee on Harbors, Viaducts, and Bridges to claim the land on which the river bypass at Adams street, constructed by the drainage trustees, is located, and for which the Drainage board pays the Pennsylvania railroad company an anual rental of $3,000. It is claimed that the land belongs to the city, and an effort will be made to realize $100,000 on the strip should ownership be fully established.

At the instance of Alderman Scully it was determined to make an inspection of the dock lines along the river below Eighteenth street. Claim is made that stub ends of streets are used with impunity by lumber companies and other corporations, when the city should receive revenue from the property.

Bridge Ordinance Put on File.

The Patterson ordinance for longer periods of bridge closing was placed on file, a delegation of vesselmen strongly objecting to a change from present hours.

Bills Sent to Ex-Oil Inspectors.

Controller McGann has asked the City Law department to bring suit to recover moneys alleged to be due from former oil inspectors. The amounts claimed include $32,352 from William Raymond, $14,141 from William Mangler, and $27,199 from Robert E. Burke. Bills rendered to each of these men have been disregarded.

Assistant Engineer Fred R. Ketcham of the Fullerton avenue pumping station was suspended on charges of neglect of duty and incompetency preferred by Sewer Superintendent Quinn.

KEEPING CHICAGO RIVER CLEAN.

Marshal Coen Submits Report to Drainage Board—Sir Thomas Lipton's Firm Prosecuted.

Marshal Edward Coen submitted a report to the Drainage board at its meeting yesterday giving the results of the efforts of the police to prevent the dumping of refuse matter into the Chicago River by vesselmen and tenants of dock property. Last January eight sanitary policemen were detailed to patrol the river. Since undertaking this work 137 arrests have been made and fines were imposed by justice courts in nearly every instance. Among the firms prosecuted was Sir Thomas Lipton's company at the Stock-Yards.

"The four large gas plants are the most flagrant violators along the Chicago River," says Marshal Coen. "The glucose and sugar refineries on the South Branch empty a large quantity of offensive gray, spongy matter into the river.

"Previous to the supervision of this evil by the Sanitary district police more than 1,000 tons of refuse were emptied into the river every twenty-four hours. This amount has been reduced more than half through the work done by this department since last January."

COLLERAN CLAIM DECLARED FALSE

Impeachment of Story That Phone Message from Milwaukee Freed Barrett.

INQUIRY NEAR THE END.

Arguments in the Case Probably to Be Concluded This Afternoon.

GRAND JURY TO INQUIRE.

Further impeachment of the testimony of witnesses on behalf of Captain Luke P. Colleran was offered before the Civil Service commission yesterday.

Ex-Lieutenant Peter J. Joyce's evidence again has been challenged, this time in connection with Colleran's allowing the escape of "Bill" Barrett, bank sneak. Joyce's claim that he telephoned the Milwaukee Police department immediately after Barrett's arrest last January, and thus secured word that the prisoner was not wanted in that city, has been denied by a telegram from the police officials there to the members of the Civil Service commission.

On the witness stand yesterday afternoon Lieutenant John McWeeney asserted that the first time this claim of a telephone message had been set up was immediately after the present scandal broke out. This, too, despite the fact that a detective was at once sent from Milwaukee, following a telegram to "hold William Barrett," to take the prisoner back to the Wisconsin city for trial on the charge of bank robbery.

Inquiry Sent to Milwaukee.

During the day the commissioners sent a query to the Milwaukee police. They asked if the telephone inquiry claimed by Joyce had ever been made by the Chicago Detective bureau. The answer came late in the afternoon. The purport of the reply was that no telephone message whatever had been received on the day Barrett was arrested. A telegraph message was received, however, shortly after 5 o'clock on the evening of Jan. 7 last, the day Barrett was arrested by Detective John Hanley.

Joyce will be placed on trial in Judge Ball's court this morning under the indictment returned last month to answer for the "fake" Larkin expense account.

The trial of Colleran was practically concluded during the afternoon, when Assistant Corporation Counsel Fyffe placed Detective Hanley and Sergeant McWeeney on the witness stand in rebuttal. The former was questioned first as to Joyce's testimony, and asked if he had received any notice on the night in question of any telephone message.

"I never heard anything about a telephone message," said Detective Hanley. "No one ever told me about any such thing. Yes, I saw Joyce. I stopped by his desk when I came back from Harrison Street Station, where I had taken Barrett so that his picture might be taken for the rogue's gallery. No, Joyce said nothing to me then of any telephone message."

McWeeney on the Stand.

Lieutenant McWeeney was questioned on the same line.

"Joyce never said a word to me about a telephone message," he replied.

"When was the claim of a telephone message first set up?" was asked.

"I am quite positive," was the reply, "that I never heard any claim that a telephone was used until this matter was talked of in the newspapers two months ago."

Attorney McShane, on Colleran's behalf, was unable to shake these statements in any way.

"Was anything said about a telephone message when Detective Sullivan arrived here from Milwaukee to take the prisoner back a few hours later?" demanded Commissioner Ela.

"No, I heard nothing of the kind," returned the lieutenant.

If Mr. Fyffe should determine to place another witness on the stand in rebuttal this may be done this afternoon, otherwise, it was determined, the arguments in the case will be made tomorrow afternoon. Mr. McShane asserted that he would talk an hour and a half and the same time will be allowed Mr. Fyffe.

"Mr. Fyffe should make a considerable part of his argument in his opening speech, too," contended Mr. McShane, "so that we may know what his contentions are."

Colleran to Offer a Statement.

Colleran will introduce a written statement of his case, too, and file it with the commission.

"Captain Colleran has a good many friends," explained Mr. McShane, "and we want them thus to know just what the evidence was in this case."

It is presumed that copies of this will be sent out and that the document will review the facts favorably to the defense. No objection was made to this procedure.

Under present plans the grand jury expects to begin an inquiry of its own as to Colleran and his "front office" early next week. Much evidence already is in the hands of State's Attorney Deneen.

DECIDE BURKE CASE TOMORROW

Judges Dunne, Kavanagh, and Brentano Will Pass on the Petition for Habeas Corpus Writ.

The case of former City Oil Inspector Robert E. Burke, indicted for embezzlement of city funds, so far as it is affected by the habeas corpus proceedings, will be decided by Judges Dunne, Kavanagh, and Brentano tomorrow afternoon. After a two hours' conference yesterday evening the three jurists admitted that a decision had been reached. Burke's friends were particularly sanguine last night that the verdict would bring his release.

Judge Dunne is preparing the decision and his opinion will control, as the other Judges figure merely as advisers. Though it was contended last night a unanimous agreement had been reached, statement was made that one of the number may submit a minority report.

The most effective argument made in the case, a number of prominent attorneys contend, is that contained in the final brief filed by Assistant State's Attorney Barnes and demanding dismissal of the Burke petition. This quoted the Supreme Court ruling of three years ago holding that the lower courts cannot pass on the validity of an ordinance or statute by habeas corpus proceedings. Judge Dunne quoted this ruling in deciding a similar case in 1898.

The contention of Burke is exactly in point as the issue is raised that the city ordinance making the Oil Inspector's office a salaried position is not valid in the light of the statute which holds that the Inspector shall be "paid by those who require his services." Argument is made that the latter law allows the Chicago Oil Inspector to pocket all fees.

Should Burke be successful in his plea for release by habeas corpus it will render it impossible for the State's Attorney to bring him into court to face trial on the indictment which is pending against him. In this event, it is asserted, the present grand jury may reindict the former official.

Seek Son for Dying Mother.

Benjamin Irwin, who is thought to be working in Chicago and whose mother is dying in San Francisco, is being sought here by the police.

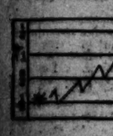
SHORTS COVER THEIR CORN

SHARP BULGE OF OVER ONE CENT IN DECEMBER.

Offerings Are Light and Appearance of Moderate Country and Local Buying Orders and Some Cash Demand from the South Starts Lively Competition —Discount Under May Narrows— Wheat Up Half Cent — Oats Gain Fractionally—Provisions Steady.

Corn attracted the most speculative attention of any of the pits, and was decidedly strong, with the December demand extremely sharp and offerings light. The market had evidently been oversold, and competition by shorts had a good deal to do with forcing the quick recovery. The high price and poor export demand, which had had most to do with bringing about the break earlier in the week, lost their potency as influential factors. The export demand was apparently no better, but there was some increase in the shipping demand from the South and Southwest, and Kansas City was strong. The December-May spread, 2¾c on Monday, narrowed to 2⅛c, a shade less at one time. December sold at 55⅛c at the opening, but hardened gradually to 56⅜c, and after sticking there for some time shot up to 56⅞-⅞c, and closed just under this top at 56⅝-½c, a net gain of 1¼c for the day. May sold from 57⅜c to 58⅜c, and closed at 58⅛-⅜c.

Shorts early took alarm at the lightness of December, and buying by cash houses, McReynolds, Carrington, and Richardson, with the suggestion it carried of an increased shipping trade, started a general covering movement and an advance which was helped along by the bulls. Reports of poor husking returns and small country acceptances, with evidences of moderate country buying, were bull factors.



Dec. Wheat Range.

Sales to the Southwest.

The shipping demand was not urgent, there being sales of about 200,000 bu here and 100,000 bu reported at the seaboard. But houses which have been supplying the Southwest with sales from Chicago territory, Iowa, and Illinois, reported the demand heavier the last day or two. There was a strong tone at Kansas City, the December there only ¼c under May and 2⅝c over Chicago December, a feature which attracted much attention. Schwartz-Dupee, Barrett, Brosseau, Pringle, Comstock, Roloson, and Phillips were early buyers of December. Barrell took a big line at the close. The best commission selling was by Bartlett-Frazier, pit traders fought the advance, and some of the early buyers turned sellers later.

The local receipts were only 15 cars, with 16 contract, and 165 are estimated for today. Primary receipts were barely half those of last year—482,494 bu to 843,625 bu. Clearances were 66,862 bu. Liverpool was steady to ¼d lower, but London was ⅛d to 1d higher—November up the most. There was a rumor of this strength was on small stocks, but recent advices were that London stocks were larger than usual. There was said to be some New York buying on an Argentine cablegram that corn there was suffering from drought, but it was considered rather early for a drought scare. The seaboard trade is small export trade, but the demand is improving especially from the continent."

Wheat Helped by Corn.

Wheat was a firm but dull market early, holding within a range of ⅛c for two hours, until more life was instilled into it by the last half of the bulge in corn. Under that inspiration it did better, December selling up from 70⅛c to 71¼c and closing 1-16c under the top for a gain of 1⅛c. May sold from 73⅛c to 74⅜c closed at 74⅛c, gaining ⅝-⅛c. The Argentine news was all of continued drought, but foreign markets showed no uneasiness over the situation, and it proved effective as a means to conjure bull enthusiasm here. Northwest receipts, while larger than the previous week or last year, the figures being 541 cars, 338 and 473 respectively, were considered light in view of the late fine weather. This fact and the report that Minneapolis stocks had increased but 100,000 bu in three days, might have had more influence on prices but for the fact of moderate Northwestern selling here and the relative weakness of the market. There was some Northwest buying of December here against selling in that market. Trade broadened some with the help from corn, but it was mainly local. Primary receipts showed some falling off, 893,639 bu, to 1,109,983 bu last year. The only cash business reported was 80,000 bu. The seaboard sold 120,000 bu for export, and clearances were 241,405 bu. Liverpool futures were steady to ¼d higher, Paris off ½-⅝c.

Better Tone in Oats.

There was quite a marked improvement in the tone in oats, the October delivery on which advanced ½c and the others ⅝c. A good share of the strength came from corn. The cash market helped the futures, the seaboard being actively in the pit market. Buckley, Schwartz-Dupee, and Pratt led the buying. Western traders generally did the selling. Receipts were 140 cars, with 24 of them contract. The out-inspection was 10,200 bu. Seaboard clearances were 32,800 bu.

Changing to deferred deliveries was about the only feature in the provision pit, holders of October and November product all taking January. This made the latter delivery firm. Pork shorts did a little covering on the theory of small stocks and light manufacture. Hog receipts were 28,000. Western packing points reported 77,800, compared with 53,600 a week ago and 76,300 last year. All points were liberally supplied. Shipments of cured meats were 2,256,000 lbs, against 3,296,000 lbs last year, and of lard 1,270,000 lbs, compared with 1,707,000 lbs a year ago.

The tone in rye was slightly stronger, sales showing an improvement, especially on May, ⅛c. These were at 57½@58c, with sellers at the outside figure at the close. Receipts were 10 cars.

Barley was quiet, dull, and generally unchanged, sales ranging about with recent figures. Demand, while moderate, was not at all pressing. Fair to good was quoted 54@56c, with choice to fancy nominally 56@2 over. Receipts were 61 cars.

A rather better quality of country timothy seed was offered, which made the cash range slightly higher, $5.00@5.65. March was $5.75 bid and offered at $5.80. Clover seed was entirely unchanged at $8.00@8.65.

Flaxseed was dull but firm. The demand was not pressing nor were the offerings large. Receipts at the three points were 224 cars, against 318 cars a year ago. Cash seed was 2c off, at $1.50. October sold at $1.47⅛, then $1.47, and a 1,000-bu lot at $1.48½. The close was $1.47 bid, with sellers at $1.49. December sold $1.47, closing $1.48½ bid.

Figures for the Day.

Grain and provision futures ranged as follows:

WHEAT.

	Opt. 22.	High.	Low.	Closed Yes.	Closed Oct. 23, 1901.
Oct	70⅝-¾	71⅛	70⅛	71-⅛	72⅝
Dec	70⅝-¾	71⅛	70⅛	71-⅛	72⅝
May	73⅛-¼	74⅜	73⅛	74⅛	75⅛

CORN.

Oct	54	56⅝	54⅛	56¼	58
Dec	55⅛-¼	56⅞	55⅛	56⅜-½	58⅜
May	57⅛	58⅜	57⅛	58⅛-⅜	59⅜

OATS.

Oct	34⅛	35⅛	34⅛	35	31⅝
Dec	34⅛	35⅛	34⅛	35	31⅝
May	37⅛	37⅝	37⅛	37⅝	35⅝

PORK.

Oct	13.82½			13.82½	14.00
Jan	15.02½	15.12½	14.97½	15.12½	15.07½
May	15.05	15.15	15.00	15.12½-15	.....

LARD.

Oct	8.05	8.05	8.07½	8.02½	8.02½
Jan	8.00	8.02½-5	8.00	8.02½-5	8.50
May	8.07½-5	8.10	8.07½	8.07½	.....

SHORT RIBS.

Oct	8.25	8.30	8.20	8.30	8.45
Jan	7.30	7.35	7.25	7.35	8.02½
May	7.00	7.05	7.00	7.00	.....

GRAIN INSPECTION.

	No. 2 and better.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total.
Winter wheat	17	13	7	37
Spring wheat	1	1	1	3
Corn	18	120	5	137
Oats	2	98	51	149
Rye	1	3	1	5
Barley	20	22	51	93
Totals	73	297	53	424

Inspected out: 92,600 bu winter wheat, 9,800 bu corn, 10,200 bu oats. From unlicensed elevators: 6 cars and 92,500 bu winter wheat, 2 cars and 4,500 bu spring wheat, 57 cars and 25,000 bu corn, 7 cars oats.

Cash Produce Transactions.

FLOUR—Slow and unchanged. Winter patents, $3.40@3.50; straights, $3.20@3.30; spring, special brands, $4.00; hard spring patents, $3.75@3.85; soft bakers', export, bags, $2.20@2.40; rye, white, bris, $2.70@2.80.

WINTER WHEAT—In fair demand. Sales in store and to go: No. 2 red, 35,000 bu on p. t.; No. 3 hard, 70@70½c, 60,000 bu on p. t.; No. 3 hard, 69¾@70¼c. Free on board: No. 3 white, 69¾c. Billed through: No. 2 hard, 68¾c.

SPRING WHEAT—In fair demand. Sales in store and to go: No. 2 Northern, 70@71¼c; No. 3, 67¾@69¼c; No. 4, 65@66c. Free on board: No. 4, 62¼c; No. 3, 67c; not graded, 66½c. Billed through: No. 4, 63½c; No. 3, 67¾@69¼c; No. 2 Northern, 70½c.

CORN—Stronger. Sales in store and to go: No. 2, 25,000 bu for shipment on p. t.; No. 3 yellow, 55¼c; 150,000 bu for shipment on p. t. On track and free on board: No grade, 45@46c; No. 3, 55½@55¾c; No. 3 yellow, 56@56¼c; No. 3 white, 56¼@56¾c. Billed through: No. 4, 53¾@55c; No. 3, 55⅜@54¼c; No. 3 yellow, 54⅝@55¼c; No. 2 yellow, 55½c; No. 3 white, 55½c.

Trade Gossip on 'Change.

Estimated receipts for today are 90 cars wheat, 165 cars corn, 130 cars oats, and 28,000 hogs.

"Too many 75c bulls talking 80c corn," was the explanation one trader gave for the advance in corn.

For some time receipts of corn in Kansas City have been running about double those of last year, but there were only 36 cars yesterday, compared with 85 the corresponding day last year. There is no increase in the wheat movement there, 43 cars yesterday, to 126 a year ago.

The Van Dusen Harrington company wired Harris: "The light movement to Minneapolis is due to the fact that farmers are busy doing fall work in the territory tributary to Minneapolis and in Duluth to giving flax preference over wheat. Do not look for much increase until it freezes up. In addition to above there is also a shortage of cars on the principal grain carrying lines coming to both Minneapolis and Duluth."

"A significant factor in the corn situation today," said George S. McReynolds, "is the strength at Kansas City. Their December is 2¾c over ours and only ⅛c under their May. It shows a strong cash demand. They have been over us right along, but not so much. It would almost pay to ship corn from here. It looks, on account of such a small crop estimated, that all corn west of the Mississippi will go south and southwest. They will not have much to ship, but what they have will go that way."

Demand for December corn was sharp enough and the supply on the market sufficiently restricted to make certain that prices level might have been reached, when the big local stocks would no longer prove a bugbear to holders, a price around which the nice equation of supply and demand could be evenly balanced. One thing was certain, that the market went up as easily on Wednesday as it went down on Monday. There was little evidence of an improved foreign or Eastern demand, the inquiry from New England being much less eager than the day before, and some in the trade insist that the market will have to react again and stay lower until it means a big shipping demand. A somewhat increased demand from the Southwest was in evidence yesterday, however, and encouraged buying by those who believe the small crop makes it unnecessary to cut prices to meet the views of foreign consumers.

The Duluth Commercial Record says: "The Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Soo lines of railway have made all preparations for a larger movement during the next four weeks. All efforts possible have been made to concentrate engines and cars in the country, and it is understood that orders have gone out to give grain the preference over all other business, except such as may be of the most imperative character. Under these circumstances it will be possible to keep up a daily movement into Duluth of 1,200 to 1,500 cars. A fair proportion of this will be flax seed."

GOOD APPLES QUOTED FIRMER.

Something of a Scarcity of This Grade of Fruit and Dealers Want It.

The apple market, particularly on fancy grades, is getting firmer without being quotably much higher. There is a livelier competition among receivers for consignments of this character. The produce list generally was extremely quiet, continued warm weather being against buying for anything except immediate requirements. Beans have dropped back because of a lack of demand to fill October contracts.

Quotations for round lots were as follows:

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Eggs, loss off, cases returned	18½@19c	Cheese, fancy full cream	10¾@11c
Eggs, at mark, cases included	15@17c	Butter, creamery, extra	21@21½c
City credited	17c	Firsts	19@20c
Seconds, case $2.90	$3.50	Seconds	14@18c
Cheese, Wisconsin	10½@11c	Renovated	18@19c
Cheese, twins	11@11c	Ladles	18@18½c

POULTRY.

Iced chickens, scalded	8@8¾c	Live turkeys, lb	6@8½c
Do, dry picked	11@12c	Chickens	9@9½c
Do, roosters	6½c	Ducks	10@11c
Do, turkeys	9@9c	Geese, doz	$4.50@6.00

GAME.

Ducks, mallard, doz	$4.00@5.00	Rabbits, doz	$1.00@1.25
Do, blue wing	$2.50@3.00	Sandpipe, doz	25@35c
Jacksnipe, doz	$2.00	Plover, golden, doz	$2.00
		Do, grass	$1.50@1.75

VEAL.

30@200 lbs	6½c	Calves, 110 lbs	8c
200@250 lbs	6½@7c	150@200 lbs	8½@9c
250@300 lbs	6½@7c	200@250 lbs	8½@9c

FRUITS.

Apples, good to choice	$2.50@3.00	Bananas, bch	$1.00@1.25
Apples, fancy	$3.00@3.50	Grapes, Malaga, Cal. baskets	$1.25@1.40
Crabapples, bu	$1.50@1.75	Black, 3 lbs	14@15c
Lemons, Cal	$2.50@4.00	Bartlett pears, bu	75c@$1.00
Pineapples, Fla, crate	$2.50@3.00	Peaches, Mich. bu	75c@$1.25
Oranges, Jamaica doz	25@30c	Do, ¼ bu	40@75c
Cranberries, bris	$5.50@6.00	Do, 1-5 bu	25@35c

VEGETABLES.

Beans, navy, hand-picked	$1.85@1.95	Tomatoes, Mich., bu	50@75c
Medium	$1.80@1.97	Do, Cal., 4-bskt carrier	$2.00@2.25
Celery, Mich., 3-4 bunches	30@60c	Do, home-grown, bu	$1.00@1.25
Cucumbers, hothouse, doz	60@90c	Lettuce, head, home-grown, ruts	50@60c
Cabbage, new, home-grown, crts	$1.00@1.25	Do, leaf, in cases	10@15c
Do, per 100	$4.00@5.00	Spring beans, 3-2 bu boxes	50c@$1.00
Cauliflower, Mich., doz	50c@$1.25	Potatoes—Murals	55@61c
Onions, 70-lb sacks	$1.25@1.35	Do, red Rock	54@56c
Turnips, white, 65-lb sack	65c	Sweet potatoes, brls	$1.75@2.75
Brussels sprouts, qt	10c	Beets, ½ bu	50c

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of country produce for the last twenty-four hours, as compared with the same time last year:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
Articles.	1901.	1900.	1901.	1900.
Apples, brls	5,154	11,786	3,948	5,407
Beans, bu	1,140	660	4,960	4,960
Broom corn, lbs	259,300	54,500	74,000	44,210
Butter, lbs	447,974	782,080	576,617	475,081
Cheese, lbs	345,200	348,700	382,025	161,184
Dried fruits, lbs	456,222	768,550	84,000	187,630
Eggs, pkgs	6,092	6,707	2,156	1,837
Hay, tons	317	360	60	.....
Hides, lbs	407,820	696,590	737,116	691,813
Hops, lbs	2,440	10,100	10,064	9,068
Potatoes, bu	40,035	54,538	23,304	58,019
Poultry, lbs	132,104	51,100	61,139	67,502
Seeds, pkgs	106	330	200	13
Wool, lbs	367,685	214,033	167,018	161,343

IN FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET.

Current and Closing Quotations on Grain, Cotton, and Provisions in Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 23.—Wheat—Spot steady; No. 2 red, Western, winter, 5s 8d; No. 1 Northern, spring, 5s 9d; No. 1 California, 5s 10d. Futures quiet; December, 5s 9¼d; March, 5s 10d. Corn—Spot quiet; American mixed, new, 4s 9¼d. Futures quiet; October nominal; November, 4s 9¾d; December, 4s 10¼d.

Cotton—Spot: Small business; prices firm. American middling, 4¾d. The sales of the day were 6,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and included 5,500 American. Receipts, 4,000 bales, including 3,000 American. Futures opened quiet and closed quiet.

Lard—American refined, in pails, steady, 47s; prime Western, in tcs, steady, 48s. Hams—Short cut, steady, 50s. Bacon—Short ribs steady, 46s; shoulders, square, firm, 38s. Cotton seed oil—Hull refined, spot, quiet, 22s 6d.

CAN STOCK GOES LOWER

SELLS OFF ON DISAPPOINTMENT AS TO DIVIDEND.

Marshall Field Denies Report That He Had Been Large Buyer of Chicago Great Western Securities — Glucose Common Declines to 38 — Central Union Telephone—Pressed Steel Car and Other Corporation Earnings—Foreign Exchange Easier.

American Can common stock was a little lower on the Chicago Exchange yesterday, owing to disappointment that no dividend has been declared yet on the preferred issue. Several of the directors of the Can company are in the city, but no intimation as to when a payment may be made has been secured. It is still reported that the board will meet this week to act on the dividend, but the course of the stock market does not bear out that theory. The common stock sold off to 20¾, a loss of ⅝.

National Biscuit was firmer. A lot of Radiator preferred sold at 116, an advance of 2. South Side Elevated gained 1.

Financial Topics.

Marshall Field denied yesterday a report that he had been a large buyer of Chicago Great Western common and preferred stocks and would enter the Board of Directors. The report was sent out, as accounting for the strength of those issues, that Mr. Field and Norman B. Ream had become interested in the property. "There is not a word of truth in the report," Mr. Field said. "I have not bought a share of stock and am not any more interested in the road than I am in the moon."

George C. Harrington, cashier of the First National Bank of Watseka, Ill., will address the Illinois Bankers' association meeting at Quincy next week. He will speak in the place announced for Frank A. Vanderlip, Vice President of the National City Bank of New York, who was prevented from coming by a trip to Europe.

Glucose common stock declined to 38 on light trading and rumors that the dividend rate would be reduced. The New York correspondent of a local house said: "There is no manipulation. No information can be obtained in Chicago on the subject. It is announced officially that the New York Glucose company will start its plant on Jan. 1 with a capacity of 20,000 bushels of corn a day at first. Later the capacity of the plant will be increased largely." The board of directors has elected E. T. Bedford, President; W. J. Matheson, Vice President; and E. T. Bedford Jr., Treasurer. While this is ostensibly an independent plant, the understanding in Chicago is that it will be operated in harmony with the local concern.

The Boston News bureau says regarding Central Union Telephone: "Under the market price of the stock at 84, and the company up to its full debt limit on a non-paying dividend basis, with competition increasing, it is difficult to see how the affairs of the company can be financed in 1902, as fully $2,000,000 of money will be necessary for extensional uses, unless the parent company again takes stock at 100, or the company is put on a dividend-paying basis that will warrant the other stockholders buying more stock at par. The American Telephone and Telegraph company said that if the stock was cut in two, each stockholder surrendering one-half, that all the $10,000,000 would remain in the company, this going into the treasury. It would take all of the new $3,000,000 not taken by stockholders at par, notwithstanding the market price for the new stock was but 80."

Call money ruled in New York yesterday at 3½ per cent, with some loans made at 4. Money closed offered at 3 per cent, and the last loan was at that rate. Shipments of money to the South for the cotton movement will be larger, it is anticipated, for the balance of the week.

The United States Steel corporation is said to intend to build a steel plant at Whittier, Ind., and in connection the corporation is reported to have bought the Murphy Oil company plant at Whittier for $2,000,000. The corporation is said to have purchased all the iron and copper deposits in southern Utah and all the deposits along the line of the Clark road from Utah to southern California.

A circular has been issued by the American Cotton Oil Stockholders' committee setting forth that as the Stock List committee of the New York Stock Exchange has decided not to recommend for listing voting trust certificates of the character issued by them it has been thought unfair to ask holders of stock of the company to exchange them for unlisted certificates of deposit, but in lieu thereof written assents and agreements of stockholders will be accepted. Stockholders are allowed until Nov. 15 an opportunity to become parties to the agreements and secure the benefits thereof by signing the form of assent.

William H. Moore, it is expected, will leave after the Rock Island special meeting of stockholders tomorrow for a trip over the road.

Chairman Gary of the United States Steel corporation is quoted as saying that the preparation for the payments of $140,000,000 for the property of the Flat Top Coal company have been made gradually for some time past, and that the actual loss in cash in this week's bank statement resulting from the transaction will be comparatively small. The First National Bank of New York will deposit at the Subtreasury there $5,000,000 in cash for transfer to Philadelphia in connection with the payment. The balance will be represented by the interchange of New York and Philadelphia exchange. Some of the stock of the coal concern is held in Europe, and it is said that between $1,000,000 and $2,000,000 of the payments will go abroad.

It is reported that only 1,000 to 2,000 shares of Lake Shore stock are now owned by the public, and that the bidding which resulted in transactions at 300 was by New York Central interests with the object of getting these holdings.

New York advices attribute the movement in Union Pacific yesterday to John W. Gates.

The following was wired from New York: "It is known the Union Pacific convertible bonds are all outstanding and drawing interest. This has raised a question as to the location of Northern Pacific stock bought for the Union Pacific, incidentally the point being made that the Union Pacific could not legally hold control of the Northern Pacific on account of being a parallel and competing road."

A New York rumor is that Standard Oil interests are behind the new opposition to the international Paper company.

The American Light and Traction Company of New Jersey has declared a quarterly dividend of 2¼ per cent on its preferred stock, payable on Dec. 2.

Corporation Earnings.

The Pressed Steel Car company issues the following statement: Net earnings of the company for the third quarter, ended on Sept. 30 this year, were $571,918, of which $230,008 was applied to the payment of the quarterly dividend on the preferred stock interest charges. The balance brings the net surplus for the three-quarters of this year up to $766,187.

The Pressed Steel Car company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1¾ per cent on its preferred stock and 1 per cent on its common stock. The preferred dividend is payable on Nov. 21 and the common dividend on Nov. 28.

Gross earnings of the American Type Founders' company for the year ended on Aug. 31, 1901, were $419,037. The net earnings, after deducting $85,568 interest charges, were $323,469, or over 8 per cent on the stock. The report, with a comparison, shows:

	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Earnings	$419,037	$356,156	$62,881
Interest	85,568	76,915	19,653
Net	333,469	280,241	43,228
Dividends	160,000	160,000	.....
Surplus	163,469	120,241	43,228

The Toledo, St. Louis and Western reports for the fiscal year ended on June 30:

	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Gross	$2,490,566	$1,930,878	$559,688
Operting expenses	1,799,951	1,561,081	238,870
Net	690,615	369,797	311,818
Other income	6,371	.....	.....
Total income	696,956	.....	.....
Taxes	104,409	.....	.....
Interest	510,000	.....	.....
Total charges	614,409	.....	.....
Surplus	82,558	.....	.....

The seaboard Air Line reports:

Second week Oct	$ 240,810	$ 221,294	$ 19,076
From July 1	8,158,722	7,937,512	221,209

Wall Street View.

Sidney C. Love & Co. had the following in the closing letter of a New York correspondent: "The strength of the market has caused it to broaden somewhat, but it is still on narrow lines, and, while the buying of Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Northwestern, and St. Paul are in themselves healthy evidence of a possible return of speculation, yet they do not give courage to the rank and file of Wall street speculators, nor does their advance bring necessarily a sympathetic strength to the less substantial properties. The purchase of investment securities has been going on for a long time. The buying of New York Central is good, but it by no means implies that any combination is on foot between New York Central and Northwestern. In fact, we are not disposed to believe the matter is even contemplated. We do not like the looks of the exchange market, and the morning quotations for sight bills indicate a close approach to the shipping point of gold from this country. This probably will act as a check upon stock speculations, so that we perhaps may be permitted to say that we still hold to our views regarding the ordinary bulk of speculative securities. The market is not wide enough to make them prominent at this time, and we believe that they will be purchased at as low figures as we now see for some weeks yet to come."

Foreign Exchange.

Foreign exchange was easy yesterday at the following figures in Chicago:

SELLING RATES.

Checks, London	486¼
Checks, Paris	516¾
Checks, Berlin	95⅞
Checks, Holland	40¼

BUYING RATES.

60 days, London, bankers'	483⅝
60 days, London, documentary	484
3 days, Paris	516¾
60 days, Paris, documentary	520
60 days, Paris, bankers'	516⅝-1-16
3 days, Antwerp	515⅝
60 days, Antwerp	520
3 days, Hamburg	95 5-16
60 days, Germany, documentary	94⅝
60 days, Germany, bankers'	94 13-16
3 days, Holland	40¼-1-16
60 days, Holland	40¼

Closing prices on curb stocks in New York yesterday were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
American Can	20¼	20⅝
Do pfd	68¼	69¼
American Hide & Leather	5	8½
Do pfd	20	30
Bay State Gas	⅝	¾
Compressed Air	13	14
Electric Boat	13¾	14
Do pfd	40	50
Electric Vehicle	1¼	2
Do pfd	2	3
General Carriage	¼	½
Havana Commercial Co	12	13
Do pfd	45	50
Illinois Vehicle	¼	½
Nat. Enameling & Stamp. Co	22¾	25
Do pfd	80¾	82
N. Y. Elec. Vehicle Trans	1¼	1¾
Otis Elevator	22	23
Do pfd	70	72
Pittsburg Coal & I. Co	5	6
Royal Baking Powder pfd	101¼	103½
Seaboard Air Line	20¾	20⅝
Do pfd	35¼	36
Do 5s	82½	83½
Standard Oil	713	716
U. S. Cap Iron Pipe	⅝	1
Do pfd	23	25
British Columbia Copper	3¾	4¼
National City Bank	643	650

Sales on the Exchange.

Sales on the Chicago Stock Exchange yesterday were as follows:

	Shares.	High.	Low.	Close.
American Can	2,100	21	20¾	20¾
Do pfd	400	70¼	69	69
American Radiator pfd	25	117	116	116
Chicago City Railway	10	202	202	202
Chicago Edison	5	170	170	170
Chicago Union Traction	895	17	17	17¼
Do pfd	13	68	68	68
Lake Street Elevated	100	12	12	12
Met. Elevated	700	40	40	40
National Biscuit	200	128	128	128
Do pfd	130	102	101¾	102
National Carbon	100	104	104	104
Do pfd	50	118	118	118
Northwestern Elevated	65	40¼	39½	39½
South Side Elevated	50	109	109	109
United Box Board & Paper Co	100	3	3	3
West Chicago	10	99¾	99¾	99¾

BONDS.

$1000 Chic Edison	$6000	Con Gas 5s	107¼
Con Gas 6s	107¼	Sold 5s	107¼
2000 Lake Shore 5s	103½	W Chi 1st 5s	101
1000 Con Gas 5s	107¾	Mtg 5s	110

Clearings at the larger cities yesterday and a week ago were:

	Oct. 23.	Oct. 16.
New York	$211,622,819	$227,450,890
Chicago	27,063,062	27,818,290
Boston	21,043,841	21,078,019
Philadelphia	19,765,185	19,640,645
St. Louis	7,391,247	8,442,232
Baltimore	4,301,147	4,887,000

New York exchange sold yesterday as follows: Chicago, 10c premium before clearing, par after; St. Louis, 25c discount.

DAY IN THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Collections of $28,678.87 on Entries for Immediate Consumption and Withdrawals from Warehouse.

Duties paid at the custom-house yesterday amounted to $28,678.87, of which $18,845.65 was paid on goods entered for immediate consumption and $9,833.22 on withdrawals from bonded warehouse.

The following merchandise from foreign countries was reported as arriving in Chicago: Two hundred and forty-five cases chemicals, 4 cases gelatine, 6 barrels sheep casings, 28 octaves gin, 27 packages merchandise, 7 casks china, 13 cases firearms, 28 cases crockery, 200 boxes cheese, 300 cases whisky, 14 cases statuary, 9 packages household effects, 170 barrels bark, 21 cases palm nut oil, 29 crates earthenware, 250 sacks salt, 1 case photographs, 325 bags Fuller's earth, 2 cases toys, 1 butt starch, 27 cases wine, 7 cases earthenware.

Immediate consumption entries were made on the following articles: One case personal effects, 1,800 bags Fuller's earth, 1 case manufactured wood, 34 cases dry goods, 1 case metalware, 750 sacks salt, 18 bales hops, 200 casks pickles, 90 cases earthenware, 7 cases flax fabrics, 1 case velveteens, 1 case cottons, 2 octaves Old Tom gin, 200 boxes cheese, 100 bags coffee, 1 package paper hangings, 15 bales jute cloth, 100 barrels currants, 2 cases books, 1 case chamois, 3 cases champagne, 1 case colors, 2 casks tile, 60 drums malt extract, 1 case metalware, 3 cases plants, 1 cask wine, 2 cases glassware, 1 case decorated glass, 1 case attar of roses, 2 cases bedsteads, 1 case palms, 100 cases wine, 1 flag, 1 case hosiery, 1 case jewelry.

Condition of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 23.—Today's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the division of redemption shows: Available cash balance, $165,977,981; gold, $101,935,485; silver, $15,857,473; United States notes, $7,578,400; Treasury notes of 1890, $53,422; national bank notes, $8,272,-980.

FINLEY BARRELL & CO.

MEMBERS New York Stock, Cotton and Coffee Exchanges, Chicago Board of Trade and Stock Exchange.

Monadnock Block.

Stock and Grain Brokers

PRIVATE WIRES.

RANGE OF PRODUCE PRICES

QUOTATIONS ON GRAIN AND STAPLES AT LEADING EXCHANGES.

Record of the Day's Trading in Principal Commodities from the Eastern Seaboard to the Western Markets—Tendency of Cotton in the East and South — Receipts and Shipments of Wheat, Corn, and Oats at Milling Points.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—Flour—Receipts, 19,236 brls; exports, 3,196 brls. Firm and more active, but not quotably higher.

Wheat—Receipts, 118,350 bu; exports, 48,290 bu. Spot firm; No. 2 red, 79¾c f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 red, 78¾c elevator; No. 1 hard, Duluth, 82¼c f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 78¾c f. o. b. afloat. Options opened easy, firm all day, and closed firm.

Corn—Receipts, 81,400 bu; exports, 19,003 bu. Spot strong; No. 2, 62¾c elevator, and 67¾c f. o. b. afloat. Option market active and strong. Closed strong.

Oats—Receipts, 60,000 bu; exports, 85 bu. Spot firm; No. 2, 41c; No. 3, 40¼c; No. 2 white, 42¾c; No. 3 white, 42½c; track mixed, Western, 40@40½c; track white, 41@46c.

Cotton seed oil—Dull.

Cheese—Receipts, 5,056 pkgs. Quiet and firm; fancy large colored, 9¾c; fancy large white, 9¼@9¾c; fancy small colored, 10¼c; fancy small white, 10@10¼c.

Eggs—Receipts, 8,843 pkgs. Steady; State and Pennsylvania, 21½@22c; Western candled, 21½c; Western uncandled, 16@21c.

Sugar—Raw firm; fair refining, 3¾c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4¾c; molasses sugar, 3¼c; refined steady; crushed, 5.60c; powdered, 5.20; granulated, 5.10.

Cotton Market Is Light.

Cotton—The cotton market opened steady, with prices 2 points higher to 2 points lower, and followed a narrow course all day, with the general tendency downward, under absence of business. Commission houses were bare of orders and room operators sold out as a matter of precaution. The early English cables were encouraging, but finding our market disposed to ease off Liverpool sagged and finished the day at a net decline on most options. Receipts were large and crop reports were more favorable. Reports stated that recent fine weather conditions have benefited late cotton in some sections and served to allow housing of early cotton in prime condition. Demand for spot cotton was about equal to offerings, but no more. At the close the market was barely steady, with net prices 5 to 9 points lower. Total sales of the day were the smallest of recent times, estimated at about 50,000 bales.

Spot closed quiet; middling uplands, 8⅝c; middling gulf, 8¾c; sales, 1,286 bales.

Futures closed barely steady; October, 7.77c; November, 7.77c; December, 7.82c; January, 7.81c; February, 7.77c; March, 7.75c; April, 7.74c; May, 7.74c; June, 7.71c; July, 7.70c.

Western Grain Markets.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 23.—Close: Wheat—Higher; No. 2 red, cash, elevator, 72½c; track, 72¼@73c; December, 72½c; May, 75@75⅛c. No. 2 hard, 68@70c. Corn—Higher; No. 2 cash, 57c; track, 57½@57c; December, 57c; May, 59⅝c. Oats—Higher; No. 2 cash, 37c; track, 37½@37¾c; December, 36¾c; May, 33¼c; No. 2 white, 38¾@39c. Lead—Dull, $4.27½@4.30. Spelter—Firm, $4.07½@4.10. Receipts—Flour, 10,000 brls; wheat, 63,000 bu; corn, 54,000 bu; oats, 48,000 bu. Shipments—Flour, 16,000 brls; wheat, 31,000 bu; corn, 89,000 bu; oats, 24,000 bu.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 23.—Wheat was firm today, December working back early to 68c and holding the fractionally higher level to noon. The market closed firm on a slight advance, December closing at 68@68⅛c and May at 70¾c. The cash market was active and firm, No. 1 Northern to arrive selling at 69½@69¾c. Spot No. 1 firm and sold at ½c and 2c over December. The close: May, 70¾c; December, 68@68⅛c.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 23.—Close: Wheat—68¾c; May, 70¾@71c. Cash—No. 2 hard, 67@67½c; No. 3, 66½@67c; No. 2 red, 70¾@71c; No. 3, 68@70c. Corn—December, 59½c; May, 59¼c. Cash—No. 2 mixed, 59@59½c; No. 3 white, 59@59½c; No. 3, 58@59¼c. Receipts—Wheat, 28,800 bu; corn, 54,400 bu; oats, 21,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 41,600 bu; corn, 42,400 bu; oats, 8,000 bu.

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 23.—Close—Wheat—Cash No. 1 hard,

BIG MEN IN THE MARKET.

DEALINGS IN NORTHERN PACIFIC SHOW POWERS AT WORK.

Transactions in Stocks Reported to Be in Settlement Make Up Nearly Half the Total Dealings of the Day—Substantial Net Gains Recorded in More Important Securities—Amalgamated Copper and Consolidated Gas Were Among the Few to Suffer.

[BY A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Encouraged by the more hopeful reports as to progress making in the way of a final and satisfactory settlement of the Northern Pacific contest, the stock market today developed decided strength, quotations quite generally advancing under the stimulus of buying orders on a much larger scale than usual, put into the market by many of the leading interests in the street. The price movements and the well sustained strength, in fact, were more suggestive of an incipient bull campaign than any advances that have lately appeared, the purchases being by what the street is pleased to denote "the big men." However this be, it is a fact that at the close of the day many substantial net gains appeared, among them being:

Baltimore and Ohio, 1; Chicago Great Western, 2⅜; St. Paul, 2¼; Northwestern, 2⅜; Rock Island, 1; Colorado Fuel, 1¼; Lackawanna, 1; Denver and Rio Grande, 1⅜; Erie second preferred, 1; International Power, 2½; Lake Erie and Western, 1; Missouri Pacific, 1; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 1; New York Central, 1¼; Pressed Steel Car preferred, 1⅜; Texas Pacific, 1¼; Union Pacific, 2⅜; Union Pacific preferred, 1¼.

On the other hand, the only weak stocks were Amalgamated Copper and Consolidated Gas, both of which declined on selling credited to Standard Oil interests, and Glucose Sugar shares, which are being put under pressure, apparently with the object of allowing certain interests heretofore opposed to the company to acquire a cheap line of stock.

There was no news whatever effecting the properties themselves to explain the sharp advances in Union Pacific and St. Paul, but the buying of the securities, which was on an enormous scale, was declared in the room to be of an exceptionally good nature, and was believed to come from the largest financial interests in the street.

No fewer than 201,000 shares of Union Pacific were traded in at a net advance of 2⅜, while in St. Paul 126,000 shares changed hands with the final figure showing a net appreciation of 2¼.

The total dealings in the two stocks amount to about one-half of the entire market transactions.

The advance in Chicago Great Western securities was accompanied by a revival of the report that St. Paul is seeking to obtain control of the system, while another rumor was that Mr. Morgan is after the property, as for the St. Paul report, this is officially denied. Concerning the rumor in which Mr. Morgan's name is mentioned, there is no official information, but it is not credited in well informed circles.

During the day President Stickney of Chicago Great Western was quoted from Chicago as saying that the control of the system cannot be bought in the open market, but it is for sale "at a price."

The story from Chicago is to the effect that Norman B. Ream and Marshall Field have recently been large buyers of the Great Western shares.

It is declared with much positiveness in Wall street that Standard Oil interests took advantage of the recent decline in Missouri Pacific to increase their holdings of that security, this being in pursuance of an understanding with the Gould interests and in furtherance of the contemplated development of the system.

Amalgamated Copper was the weakest active stock on the list, at one time declining over 2 points and closing with a net loss of ⅛ on dealings in 44,000 shares. The selling was by brokers usually acting for Standard Oil interests, one broker disposing of 10,000 shares and another of 5,000 shares. There was no news about the stock one way or the other.

It is reported today that in the offer of the United States Steel corporation for Colorado Fuel and Iron stock the steel interests stipulated that 80 per cent of the common stock should be delivered. Without consent of the stock represented by the Osgood interests this amount cannot be delivered. It was said today, however, that the stock represented by Blair & Co. of this city, the Illinois Trust and Savings institution, and the Gates interest, according to most reliable authority, is equal to 60 per cent of the total. As this is considerably more than control of the property, the market was inclined to assume that the stock offered will be accepted.

IN NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

General Tendency of Cash, Bonds, Railway Shares, and Other Securities in Wall Street.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—Speculative activity today was confined again to a few stocks, but the field of action shifted from the Vanderbilts and Chicago and Northwestern into St. Paul, Union Pacific, and Southern Pacific. An overwhelming proportion of the day's total business was in these three stocks. The continued movement of currency to the South and the prospect of a $10,000,000 payment to be made this week on account of the Pocahontas coal consolidation did not seem to disturb speculative sentiment. As between $1,000,000 and $2,000,000 on this payment is to be made to foreign owners an additional factor is disclosed in the recent firmness of the exchange market. That market was somewhat easier today, notwithstanding the advance in London discount on account of the sale of more than $2,000,000 additional in gold to the continent.

The bond market was quite active and broad and prices as a rule advanced. Total sales, par value, $4,670,000.

United States refunding 2s declined ¼ and the old 4s ½ per cent on the last call.

Close—Money on call steady at 3@4 per cent; last loan, 3 per cent; ruling rate, 3½ per cent; prime mercantile paper, 4½@5 per cent; sterling exchange easier, with actual business in bankers' bills at 486½ for demand and at 485¼@485½ for sixty days; posted rates, 485 and 487½; commercial bills, 483¼@484.

Bar silver, 57⅝; Mexican dollars, 45¾; government bonds weak; State bonds steady; railroad bonds firm.

NEW YORK STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing—Oc. 23	Closing—Oc. 22
Am. Sugar	10,400	121⅞	119½	120⅝	120
Am. Locomotive	1,200	28⅞	27⅝	28⅛	24⅝
Do pfd	200	84½	84½	84½	84¼
Am. Cotton Oil	900	30	30	30	30
Do pfd	200	89	89	89	
Am. Smelting	1,400	44½	44	44	43¾
Do pfd	100	11	11	11	
Am. Linseed pfd	100	46	46	46	
Am. Car Foundry	900	35½	35	35½	35½
Do pfd	200	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
Am. Ice	1,900	27⅞	26¾	27⅛	26⅝
Do pfd	100	63¾	63¾	63¾	63½
Am. Woolen	15	15	15	15	14⅞
Do pfd	19,100	79	78	78¾	78
Atchison	6,100	97⅝	96⅝	97¼	96⅝
Do pfd	1,000	96	96	96	95¾
Atlantic Coast	46,100	89⅝	88	89	90¼
Balt. & Ohio	1,000	89	88	89	
Brooklyn Rap. Tran.	4,700	61⅞	60¾	61⅝	61½
Canadian Pac.	50	104	104	104	
Can. Southern	3,900	103⅝	102¾	103¼	102¾
Ches. & Ohio	1,200	85⅞	85¼	85⅝	85¾
Chi. & Alton	5,100	37¾	36⅝	36¾	37
Chi. & Gt. W.	12,500	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	17⅞
Do pfd	800	192¾	191⅝	192¾	192¾
Chi. Ind. & L.	1,200	212	210	211¾	209
Do pfd	1,500	241¼	239½	238	238
Chi. I. & P.	2,000	143½	142¾	143½	142¾
Chi. Terminal	300	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
Do pfd	300	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
Chi. & Ohio	2,500	46	45¾	45⅞	45
Chi. Pacific	1,000	131⅝	130¾	131¾	130¼
Chi. C. & St. L.	5,600	99¾	99¼	99¾	99
Do pfd	200	119	118	118	
Chi. Gt. W. (N. Y.)	1,000	213½	211¾	217	217
Chi. & Southern	700	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	13½
Do pfd	200	24	24	24	24
Col. Fuel	500	41	41	41	40¾
Col. Ind. & Iron	300	93¼	92¼	93¼	
Col. Southern	2,100	14	13½	13¾	14
Col. Southern 1st	2,600	26	26	26	25¾
Do 2d pfd	200	86½	86	86½	
Del. & Hud.	1,000	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
Del., Lack. & West.	500	128	127	128	129
Den. & Rio Grande	700	85	84⅝	84⅝	84¾
Do pfd	1,700	115⅝	115¼	115⅝	115⅝
Erie	5,800	28⅝	27¾	28	27¾
Do 1st pfd	2,900	69¾	69	69¼	69
Do 2d pfd	1,800	48¾	44⅞	44⅞	45¾
Fort Wayne	100	177	177	177	
Gen. Electric	300	169	168½	169	169
Glucose Sugar	4,300	44¼	43	44⅛	43¾
Do pfd	100	91	91	91	
Hocking Valley	100	75¾	75	75¾	73
Do pfd	1,300	75¾	75	75¾	
Horn Silver	1,000	200	200	200	
Internat. Pump	400	11	10¾	10¾	
Ill. Central	800	147¾	146¾	147¾	146¾
Internat. Power	1,900	91⅝	89	91⅜	89¾
Iowa Central	400	21⅞	21	21	21
Internat. Paper	300	21¾	20¾	21¼	20¾
Do pfd	200	76¾	75	76¾	76¾
L. S. & M. S.	10	215	215	215	
Louisv. & Nash.	2,800	103⅛	102⅝	103⅛	103⅜
L. Erie & W.	200	19	19	19	
Do pfd	100	122¾	122¾	122¾	121
Man. Beach	100	7	6	7	
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pfd	500	77	76¼	77	75
Manhattan	5,700	121¼	120¾	120⅞	121
M., K. & T.	3,000	29¼	28¾	29¼	28¾
Do pfd	100	51	51	51	49¾
Met. St. Ry	2,100	156	156¾	156	157¾
Mex. Cent. (Ltd.)	1,500	22	21¾	22	22
Missouri Pac.	17,900	97	95	96¾	95½
Mex. National	600	14¾	13⅞	13¾	14⅛
Minn. & St. Louis	1,000	110¾	109¾	110¾	110¾
Nor. Pac. pfd	1,900	106	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
National Biscuit	800	43¾	42¾	42¾	41¾
Do pfd	300	102	100¾	102	
National Salt	100	32	32	32	
N. Y. Central	18,700	159⅝	157⅝	159⅛	157¾
Norfolk & West	6,600	56⅝	55¾	56⅜	55¾
Do pfd	100	90	90	90	
N. Y., Ont. & W.	4,000	33¾	33¼	33¾	33½
N. Y. C. & St. L.	500	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
Do 2d pfd	100	91	91	91	90¾
N. Y., N. H. & H.	75	213¾	213¾	213¾	
People's Gas	9,100	107¾	106½	106⅝	107¾
Penn. R. R.	83,700	148¾	146¾	147¾	146¾
Pacific Mail	800	44⅞	43¾	44¼	44⅛
Pullman	200	220½	220½	220½	221
Pressed Steel Car	2,000	40⅝	40¼	40⅝	40¾
Do pfd	500	82	81	82	80¾
Pere Marquette	500	78¼	78	78	
Do pfd	100	85	85	85	
Reading	3,600	41	40¾	41	40¾
Do 1st pfd	1,300	79¾	79½	79¾	78¾
Do 2d pfd	1,000	52	51½	52	51¾
Rubber Goods	2,900	25½	25¾	25½	25
Rep. Iron & Steel	800	15¾	15	15¾	15
Do pfd	300	90	88	90	88
Southern Ry	6,700	32⅝	32⅛	32⅝	32⅜
Do pfd	3,800	87	86¾	87	86¾
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf	200	23	23	23	23
Southern Pacific	80,600	61¼	59⅝	60¾	60¾
St. L. & S. W.	300	27¾	26¾	27¼	26¾
Do pfd	500	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¼
St. L. & San F.	800	42⅝	41¼	42⅝	41⅝
St. L. & S. Arair.	1,000	122⅝	122⅛	122⅝	123
S. S. S. & I. pfd	200	79	77	77	77
Texas Pacific	1,700	39⅝	38⅝	39⅝	39
T., St. L. & W.	100	20¾	20¾	20¾	20
Do pfd	200	35	35	35	35
Tenn. Coal & I.	400	60¾	60	60½	60
Union Pacific	190,100	103	100¾	102¾	100¾
Do pfd	2,000	90	88¾	90	88¾
Un. Bag & Paper	900	14⅜	14¼	14½	
U. S. Rubber	100	16⅞	16¾	16¾	
U. S. Leather	1,000	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	12⅜
Do pfd	100	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜	80¾
U. S. Steel	8,900	43½	43⅜	43½	43¾
Do pfd	30,100	92¾	91⅞	92⅜	92⅛
U. S. Express	110	90	90	90	
Va Caro Chem. pfd	100	122	122	122	
Wheeling & L. E.	100	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17½
Wabash	1,700	20¾	20¼	20½	19⅞
Do pfd	2,200	36¾	36¼	36¾	36⅛
Wis. Central	200	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	25⅜
Do pfd	700	41¾	40¾	41¾	40¾
Western Union	100	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¼

Total sales, 774,900 shares.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	185	United States	90
American	188	Fargo	160

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. ref. 2s reg	106½	U. S. new 4s coup	139
U. S. ref. 2s coup	106½	U. S. old 4s reg	111⅝
U. S. 3s reg	107½	U. S. old 4s coup	111⅝
U. S. 3s coup	108½	U. S. 5s reg	106½
U. S. new 4s reg	138	U. S. 5s coup	107½

NEW YORK BOND SALES AND QUOTATIONS—10 A. M. TO 2 P. M.

$4000 Atch gen 4s 103⅜
$3000 do adjmt 97¼@98
$8000 do stamped 90¾
2000 Als class A 108½
10000 Adams 4s 89½@90
3000 Amn Bis 5s 63
4000 Ann Arbor 4s 90¾
8000 B&O 5½s 06 107
17000 do 4s 102¾@
5000 do 3½s 102
5000 Bkln El 4s 100¼
10000 BRT 5s 104½
1000 BW&W 6s tr. 73
194000 Cons Tob 4s 68¾@68¾
3000 Can So 2ds 107⅝
17000 CentGa con 5s 108
10000 do 2d inc 28
20000 C Pac 3½s 88
10000 do 4s 102¼@
5000 do 1st 110¾@
10000 C&O gen 4½s 107¼@
$48000 CB&Q joint 4s 98¾@
$7000 CCA 3½s 84¼
40000 C&EI gen 5s 124
2000 CCC&StL gen 4s 104@108
9000 Conn RR 4½s 101
9000 C Termi 4s 94
5000 CGL&C 5s 111
1000 CM&StP Lake Sup div 117¾
5000 C&EL 5s 118½
19000 CR&P 4s 106¾@
5000 Col Mid 1st 5s 81⅝@
3-4 81⅝
5000 do 1st 4s 82
5000 Colo So 4s 83¼@
5000 D&RG 4s 102⅜@
20000 D&MVG 2ds 90
1000 ETV&G consols 70
1000 do div 5s 118½
20000 Erie gen 4s 97
85000 do gen lien 4s 87¾
10000 do con 4s 98¾@99
15000 FtW&DC 1st 107¼@108½
9000 FtW&R 1st 5s 108
35000 F W 4½s 107
3000 Ill C 4s 1952 105½
25000 do 1953 105¼
5000 I&GtN 1st 112⅞
Total sales, $4,806,000.

IN THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

General Tendency of Cash, Bonds, Copper Shares, and Other Securities at the Hub.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 23.—[Special.]—The market today was extremely narrow and featureless, save for transactions in Amalgamated and Union Pacific. Practically the only changes of importance in prices took place in the two arbitrage leaders, Amalgamated sagging 1¼, to 88⅛, while Union Pacific ran up about 3 per cent, to 103, on the report that the Northwestern railroad deal would be announced on Mr. Morgan's return.

The copper list showed no special movement one way or another.

Call loans, 3@3½ per cent; time loans, collateral, 4@4½ per cent; time loans, mercantile paper, 4@4½ per cent; clearing-house loans, 2½ per cent.

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Atlantic	100	37½	37½	37¼	37½
Allouez	200	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
Amal. Copper	8,000	90	90	88¼	88⅛
Am. Tel.	200	158½	159	158½	159
Am. Sugar	1,000	120	121¼	119½	121
Atchison	500	78¼	78⅝	78	78¾
Adventure	200	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼
Arcadian	300	7	7	6¾	7
Arnold	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
Bingham	300	30	30½	29	30
Bonanza	400				
British Columbia	300	14½	14½	14	14
Baltic	200	42	44	42	43½
Centennial	100	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
Chi. Junction	25	154	154	154	154
Copper Range	100	61½	63¼	61½	63½
Calumet	35	670	680	670	680
Dom. Steel	100	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
Dom. Coal	100	42¾	43	42¾	43
Erie Tel.	25	35	35	35	35
Franklin	300	17	18	17	17¾
Isle Royale	200	24½	24½	24½	24½
Mass. Mining	350	27¾	27¾	27	27
Michigan	150	14½	14½	14	14½
Mohawk	500	44¾	44¾	43½	44
Mont. Coke	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
Mass. Elec	200	36	36	36	36
Do pfd	50	92	92	92	92
Mayflower	200	4½	4½	4½	4½
N. E. Coke	100	5¾	5¾	5½	5¾
Old Dom	550	27½	27½	27	27
Osceola	650	103	103½	100¼	102
Old Colony	100	5	5	5	
Pere Marquette	200	79	79	78½	78½
Do pfd	800	84	85¼	84	85
Parrot	200	38½	38½	38	38
Phoenix	400	6¾	6¾	6½	6¾
Quincy	50	161	161	161	161
Santa Fe	150	4½	4½	4½	4½
Rhode Island	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
Tamarack	45	295	300	295	300
Trinity	200	26	26¼	26	26¼
Tri-Mountain	300	46	45	46	45½
Utah	50	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
Union Fruit	50	84	84	84	84
U. S. Oil	50	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
Union Pacific	4,500	103⅛	103	103⅝	102⅝
Do pfd	50	88½	88½	88½	88½
U. S. Mining	250	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
Victoria	100	7⅞	8	7¾	7¾
Westinghouse	100	72¼	72¼	72¼	72¼
Wolverine	200	3½	3	3	3
Winona	200	60	61	60	61

BONDS.

$1000 C W M 5s	109	$3000 NECoke 5s	54@55½

IN FOREIGN MONEY MARKETS.

General Tendency of Cash, Bonds, and Other Securities in London, Paris, and Berlin.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—The Commercial Advertiser's London financial cablegram says:

Business on the Stock Exchange continued to dwindle today and consols were heavy on the withdrawal of £890,000 in gold coin from Germany and the shipment of £25,000 to France. Paris exchange is steady, but discount is 2⅞. London is beginning to whisper about a rise in the bank discount rate, although such a move is unlikely tomorrow. Neither French nor German gold exports quite pay yet, and there are special reasons why America is the best market.

London did little in stocks, but when New York came higher in Union Pacific and St. Paul we did considerable in options in Atchison, although it was suspected to be a case of stage army effect to cover sales elsewhere. The general contango is 3¼ on a small account.

Copper stocks automatically follow Amalgamated, the formula being a movement of 1 in Amalgamated to ¼ in Rio Tintos.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—Closing stocks:

Con'ls for money	92 9-16	Nor. & West.	57¼
Consols for acct.	92⅝	Nor. & West. pfd.	91
Anaconda	7⅛	Nor. Pacific pfd.	107½
Atchison	96¾	Ont. & Western	21½
Atchison pfd	100¼	Pennsylvania	140
Balt. & Ohio	113¼	Reading	39⅝
Can. Pacific	113	Reading 1st pfd	79¾
Ches. & Ohio	46⅜	Reading 2d pfd	52¼
C., M. & St. P.	174	South. Railway	29⅝
Chi. Gt. West.	18¾	South. Ry. pfd	87¼
Den. & Rio Grande	35	Southern Pacific	61⅛
Den. & R. G. pfd	94	Union Pacific	102⅝
Erie	28¾	Union Pacific pfd	89¾
Erie 1st pfd	71¾	U. S. Steel	44¾
Erie 2d pfd	54	U. S. Steel pfd	93
Illinois Central	150¾	Wabash	20
Louis. & Nash	106¾	Wabash pfd	37½
Mo., K. & T.	29¾	Spanish 4s	88¾
Mo., K. & T. pfd	57¾	Rand Mines	4⅝
N. Y. Cent.	162¾	De Beers	18⅝

Bar silver steady; 28¾d per ounce. Money, 1@1¼ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2-3-16@2 5-16 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2⅛@2⅛ per cent.

Money on the Continent.

PARIS, Oct. 23.—Business on the bourse today opened with improvement, but later prices reacted and closed weak. Rentes were favorably influenced at the outset, in expectation that the situation at St. Etienne would become less serious. They afterwards reacted. Spanish 4s were adversely affected by the rumor that the Spanish Minister of Finance, Señor Urzais, will retain his portfolio. Brazilians were firm. Thomson-Houston, Sosnovice, and tramways receded. Metropolitans advanced. Banks declined considerably. Rio tintos opened strong, but eased later. De Beers were in strong demand. Kaffirs opened firm, but weakened towards the close. The private rate of discount is unchanged at 2 13-16 per cent.

BERLIN, Oct. 23.—Internationals were off on the boerse today. Americans and Canadian Pacifics were in good demand on New York advances. Banks and industrials were firm on bear covering. The close was rather irregular.

IN THE NEW YORK MARKET.

Quotations on Dry Goods, Coffee, Butter, Poultry, Metals, and Other Specialties.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—[Special.]—Dry goods—The general demand has been moderate today for cotton goods. Sellers have no difficulty in securing fully previous prices for brown, bleached, and coarse colored cottons or for prints and ginghams. Print cloths firm; fair sales of narrow odds. Men's wear, woolens, and worsteds inactive, prices unchanged. Woolen and worsted dress goods quiet.

Coffee.

Rio on the spot was easier at 6¾c for No. 7. Sales, 5,000 bags Rio, No. 7, to be shipped, at 6.81c; 2,000 Bourbon Santos, Nos. 3 and 5, to arrive, at 8c; 2,000 Rio No. 2, to be shipped, at 9c; 1,000 Maracaibo; 500 Mexican. Futures declined 35 to 45 points, closing weak. Sales, 181,500 bags. Havre declined 1¼ to 2¼f. Hamburg declined ⅜ to 2½f. American warehouse deliveries, 21,972 bags. Rio declined 75 reis; receipts, 22,000 bags; stock, 637,000 bags; exchange, 11 25-32d, a decline of 1-32d. Santos was unchanged; receipts, 62,000 bags; stock, 1,442,000 bags.

Butter.

Creamery extras, per lb, 22½c; do firsts, 20@20½c; do seconds, 17½@19½c; do thirds, 15@16½c; creamery, June make, extras, 21@21½c; do first, 19½@20½c; do seconds, 17½@19c; State dairy, tubs, fancy, 21@21½c; do firsts, 19@20c; do seconds, 16@18c; do thirds, 14@15c; Western imitation creamery, fancy, 17½@18c; do firsts, 15½@16c; do lower grades, 14@15c; Western factory, June packed, fancy, 15½c; do fair to choice, 14½@15c; do fresh firsts, 14@15c; do fair to good, 14@14½c; do lower grades, 12½@13½c; renovated butter, fancy, 18c; do common to choice, 14@17c; packing stock, 12@14c.

Poultry.

Alive—Spring chickens, per lb, 8½c; fowls, 8½c; ducks, Western, per pair, 55@65c; geese, $1.12@1.25; pigeons, 20c. Dressed—Spring turkeys, dry picked, per lb, 11@12c; do, scalded, 8@10c; spring chickens, Philadelphia, fancy, 17@18c; do, mixed sizes, 11@13c; do, Pennsylvania, prime, 12@12½c; fowls, Western, dry picked, average best, 8@9½c; do, scalded, 9c; do, Southwestern, dry picked, 9c; ducks, spring, Long Island and Boston, per lb, 15c; &c., Pennsylvania and Jersey, 14@14½c; do, Western, 7@11c; geese, spring, Eastern, white, 14@15c; do, dark, 11@12c; squabs, prime, large, white, per doz., $2.75@3.00; do, mixed, $1.75@2.00; do, dark, $1.25@1.50.

Metals.

Tin in London declined £1 2s 6d for future delivery; the close was at £113 15s for spot and £105 15s for futures. Copper ruled unchanged here at $16.85@17.00 for Lake Superior and 16⅝@16¾c for casting and electrolytic. London market gained 7s 6d, closing at £68 17s 6d for spot and £62 7s 6d for futures. Pig iron warrants, $9.50@10.50; No. 1 Northern foundry, $15.00@16.00; No. 2 foundry, Southern, $14.50@15.50; No. 1 foundry, Southern, $14.50@15.50; No. 1 foundry, Southern, soft, $14.50@15.00. Glasgow warrants closed at 53s 5d, and Middlesboro closed at 45s.

IN LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Receipts and Shipments of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep—Figures for the Week.

The choicest cattle ruled steady, with the general market mostly 10c lower. Two loads of Herefords sold at $6.80, being within 10c of the top for the year. Hogs averaged steady, opening higher and closing lower, with $6.55 for the top. Sheep and lambs declined about 10c, top lambs going at $4.75.

Stock-Yards receipts and shipments follow:

Receipts—	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Oct. 21	20,878	473	24,017	19,655
Tuesday, Oct. 22	8,784	1,103	29,382	21,972
Wednesday, Oct. 23	23,000	1,001	34,000	24,000
Totals	52,662	2,078	84,409	61,627
Same time last week	52,700	1,836	68,440	77,211
Cor. time 1900	43,545	1,672	82,040	56,062
Shipments—				
Monday, Oct. 21	3,810	11	5,329	1,893
Tuesday, Oct. 22	2,789	108	2,751	4,304
Wednesday, Oct. 23	4,000	20	5,000	4,000
Totals	10,579	139	13,080	10,098
Same time last week	11,017	105	11,642	11,788
Cor. time 1900	10,219	317	14,721	7,595

Combined receipts at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, and St. Louis, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Thus far this week	138,000	154,000	120,000
Same period last week	136,000	119,000	127,000
Same period 1900	101,000	134,000	94,000
Same period 1899	105,000	156,000	95,000

Receipts for Oct. 24 are estimated at 9,000 cattle, 20,000 hogs, and 16,000 sheep, against 8,858 cattle, 21,618 hogs, and 18,526 sheep on Thursday of last week.

Top cattle prices at five markets follow: Chicago, $6.80; Kansas City, $6.40; Omaha, $6.25; St. Joseph, $6.15; and St. Louis, $6.00.

Packers purchased 22,400 hogs and shippers 5,000, leaving 5,000 in the pens. Shipping droves averaging $2.30@2.75 lbs cost $6.35@6.48; packers, 260@320 lbs, $5.89@5.95½; 245@260 lbs, $5.98@6.02; and 168 lbs, $6.00. Armour bought 7,000; Anglo-American, 2,500; Continental, 1,700; Hammond, 1,000; Lipton, 1,400; Morris, 1,800; Swift, 6,000; and butchers, 1,000.

Eleven markets received 93,000 hogs, against 67,000 a week ago and 71,000 a year ago. Total the first half of this week, 261,000, against 195,000 a week ago and 209,000 a year ago.

Average cost price of hogs at Chicago yesterday, $5.97, against $5.98 on Tuesday and $6.08 on Wednesday of last week. Average cost the first half of this week, $6.01, against $6.05 a week ago, $6.30 two weeks ago, and $6.64 three weeks ago.

Chicago hog prices averaged steady, while Kansas City and St. Joseph declined 15@20c compared with Tuesday. The top here was $6.55, against $6.20 at both of the outside markets.

Cattle—The finest beeves sold steady, but the general cattle market ruled about 10c lower. Most of the beef cattle sold 20@25c lower than a week ago, and yet the top was only 10c lower than a week ago, or $6.80 for two loads of 1,385-lb Hereford steers. A load of 1,366-lb shorthorns sold at $6.70, with 1,278@1,471-lb cornfed Westerns as high as $6.50@6.55. Some 1,211-lb yearlings sold at $6.40, with the bulk of beef cattle at $4.85@5.00, and export and shipping steers largely at $5.50@6.20. About 3,000 grass Westerns sold at $2.90@4.00 for cows and heifers, and $3.50@5.40 for steers. About 400 Texas cows, averaging 747@750 lbs, sold at $2.00@2.65, with 212-lb Texas calves at $3.25. Native cows and heifers ruled steady, and stockers and feeders were unchanged.

Hogs—The market opened steady to 5c higher, but later the advance was lost, and heavy packing grades closed a shade lower than on Tuesday. Receipts were estimated early at 28,000, and later at 30,000. The quality showed some improvement, with fewer lightweights and more choice 260@300-lb averages among the arrivals. Shippers were good buyers at the start, while most of the packers held off until late in the day. Armour bought 7,000 heavy packers late which cost $5.89, or 4c less than on Tuesday. Four loads averaging 256@281 lbs sold to shippers at $6.55. Most of the heavy packers sold at $5.90@6.05, with pigs largely at $5.00@5.50. Quotations follow:

Bulk of sales	$5.90@6.20
Select butchers, 220@270 lbs	6.25@6.53
Light bacon, 150@195 lbs	6.00@6.25
Mixed grades, 180@240 lbs	5.95@6.20
Heavy shipping, 280@350 lbs	6.15@6.35
Heavy packing, 280@400 lbs	5.80@6.00
Rough to heavy grades	5.65@5.80
Poor to choice pigs	4.50@5.00

Sheep—Most of the sheep and lambs sold 10c lower. Trade was rather slow and the market finished weak with some unsold. Native sheep sold at $1.75@3.75, bulk, $2.75@3.40; Western sheep, $3.00@3.65, bulk, $3.30@3.40. Native lambs, $2.75@4.75, bulk, $4.00@4.50; Western range lambs, $3.50@4.30. Feeders bought 68@105-lb sheep at $2.25@3.00, and lambs at $3.75@4.25.

Live Stock Markets Elsewhere.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 23.—Cattle—Receipts: Natives, 13,000; Texans, 1,000; calves, 1,000. Choice corn-fed cattle 5@10c higher, others steady to 10c lower. Choice export and dressed beef steers, $5.80@6.50; fair to good, $4.80@5.70; stockers and feeders, $2.00@4.00; Western fed steers, $4.50@6.20; Western range steers, $3.25@4.70; Texans and Indians, $2.60@3.75; Texas cows, $2.10@2.90; native cows, $2.75@4.00; heifers, $2.75@5.35; canners, $1.50@2.70; bulls, $2.25@3.75; calves, $3.25@5.50. Hogs—Receipts, 15,000; market 15@20c lower; top, $6.20; bulk of sales, $5.75@6.15; heavy, $6.15@6.20; mixed packers, $5.85@6.20; light, $5.50@6.05; pigs, $4.80@5.40. Sheep—Receipts, 6,000; market steady; native lambs, $4.00@4.75; Western lambs, $3.75@4.60; native wethers, $3.25@3.75; Western wethers, $3.25@3.60

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1901.

The United States and Spanish-American Republics.

The address at the opening of the Pan-American conference day before yesterday was made by Señor Ignacio Mariscal, the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs. He said among other things: "There is no doubt whatever of the sentiment of friendship and sympathy, cultivated to such a high degree by our northern neighborhood, among the representatives of the three Americas." This may have been a mere polite phrase. It is more likely that its object was to let it be known that Mexico at least discredits satirely these reports that the United States desires to extend its power at the expense of the Spanish-American republics. Ever since the Spanish war and the acquisition of Porto Rico many European journals have been assuring these republics that the United States had designs on them. It has not. Its only desire is that they may be well governed and prosperous. Nevertheless, this flood of advice from Europe may have made an impression on some of the small and suspicious republics of this hemisphere. If that be so, the remarks of Señor Mariscal may tend to remove that impression. If Mexico, bordering on this country, does not apprehend American aggression, the republics to the south of Mexico need have no fears.

Women's Part in Politics.

Some excellent women in New York City are most anxious that Tammany shall be defeated. While they have no votes, still it has seemed to them they could do something for the fusion ticket. They considered, among other things, the advisability of invading the tenement-house district below Fourteenth street and distributing wholesome campaign literature. Doubtless they had read about the political labors of English women and fancied they could do likewise with benefit to their cause. Justice Jerome made a little speech to these enthusiasts the other day and chilled their ardor. He talked plainly and sensibly to them. He told them to keep above Fourteenth street, for the people there "have quite as much pride as you have and perhaps know more about the ladies of the campaign than you do. You go down there in your carriage with your coachman on the box, wearing your new fall bonnet, and say: 'We're so interested in good government. You will have your husband vote for Mr. Low when he comes home, won't you? Here are these tracts. I don't know exactly what they are about, but they will help you some.' Why, you lose more votes in tenement-houses in a day than we can make in a week." Justice Jerome knows his New-Yorkers. They certainly would not be flattered if made the subject of political missionary labor by women who looked down on them from the lofty heights of "social superiority" and condescended to enlighten them. The untrained woman dabbler in politics is ever more likely to make a mess of it than is the inexperienced man. But Justice Jerome did not altogether discourage these earnest women. He told them money was needed for the honest purposes of the campaign, and they could get their husbands and fathers to contribute it. This, in his opinion, is woman's sphere in politics—the loosening of the purse strings of the men. This is a useful part, but women may not as a rule care to engage in politics in this mute, inglorious way. It may be observed incidentally that, while these remarks of Justice Jerome may grieve some of the women to whom they were addressed, they will lose him no votes below Fourteenth street.

PAY REBATES AND COLLECT TAXES.

One hears a great deal about delinquent taxpayers, and although persons who object to paying their taxes have not yet in this country organized themselves as they have in Russia into a religious sect, still their steady adherence to their principles in the face of strong public remonstrances has now brought it about that the uncollected personal property taxes which have been accumulating on the books of Cook County since 1893 amount to several million dollars. If while they are unorganized the delinquents have been able to make a showing like this, it would seem impossible to place any limits to what they might do if they were united under capable leaders.

But, meanwhile, the authorities, finding that appeals to the "public spirit" of the reluctant property-owners left them cold and unmoved, have to make reprisals. Rebates on special assessments have been allowed to rest in the City Treasury instead of being returned to the taxpayers. And as the income derived from this source is small the ingenious plan has been hit upon of collecting special assessments for improvements that are never made. The mythical lamp-posts on Fifty-first street, for instance, have brought in a considerable amount of money, and although the money has not been expended for lamp-posts it has done something to fill the treasury and may be regarded as in the nature of an alms to an indigent city government.

The weakness in the system is that the persons who cannot get the rebates which are due them are not the same persons who evade their taxes. This point seems to have been overlooked by the authorities. As they are managing the thing at present they are collecting taxes twice from persons who are willing to pay them, and are giving the others an opportunity to become doubly delinquent. Unless this is a fiendish design to give the guilty a free rein so that they may, as Milton puts it, "with reiterated crimes heap on themselves damnation," it is hard to find the justification of it.

Let the special assessment rebates be returned and let the city and county prosecute the "delinquents," who are worthy of their steel, instead of these men who hand over their taxes as soon as they are asked for them. This method, even if not so jocular as the other, will have at least the advantage of being just.

MEETING COMBINE WITH COMBINE.

Great interest attaches to the iron and steel combination which an attempt is being made to organize in England with a capital of $200,000,000 to compete more effectively with American competition. This is another illustration of the growing willingness to adopt American business methods to deal with the problems now confronting English trade. Perhaps the English, in their growing anxiety at their waning commercial power, forget that the greatness of this country's ascendency consists in other things than its trusts. Indeed, in view of some of the recent developments in American industrial combinations, it might almost be said that the country is great financially and commercially in spite of its trusts. Certainly business is good and has survived without harm the disclosures of weakness in a number of great industrial corporations.

What does that mean except that this country is strong enough to pass through troubles in these large organizations without damage to business as a whole? It is a question if the same statement could be applied to England or to any country of continental Europe which is feeling bitterly the superior methods and resources of this country. The United States has natural resources which give it every advantage over its European competitors. It has also the improved machinery to devolop them, and is gaining so rapidly in riches that no legitimate business enterprise need suffer for lack of capital.

Well-managed corporations in the United States, of which the foremost is the United States Steel corporation, are headed by men who have been through the business from the bottom. London papers were much surprised a short time ago when James J. Hill, on the occasion of an accident on his special train, directed the employés how to proceed to lift the engine to the track again, and asked in a sarcastic way what chairman of an English railroad could direct his men in a similar emergency.

The proposed English steel combination is not the first European trust to be announced. Spanish steel manufacturers have combined and German dealers have talked of doing so. Russian manufacturers tried to combine, but were unable to arrive at a basis satisfactory to all, and the Russian government is now giving large orders to support the home industries. Tobacco manufacturers of England have consolidated their interests. Combination, however, is but one element in the situation, and it is doubtful if the English iron and steel manufacturers, even by resorting to that step, can meet the favorable natural conditions which this country possesses.

GENERAL BULLER'S FATE.

One imprudent speech has ended General Buller's career. He has been relieved of the command of the army corps to which he had just been appointed and has been retired on half pay. If he had had as much discretion as he has personal bravery there would have been no such ignominious ending of his long and in many respects brilliant military service.

A leading newspaper criticised severely his appointment as corps commander, saying he was not fit for the place. The temptation to answer back was irresistible. In some remarks made by him on a public occasion two weeks ago General Buller defiantly said there was no man in England junior to him who was as fit as he was. This self-glorification could have been put up with, but he went on to tell of the message he had sent to General White at Ladysmith, telling him that if it should become necessary to surrender to the Boers what he should do and how he should do it. This public admission that he had contemplated so humiliating and fatal a measure as the surrender of the forces at Ladysmith would have been ruined him in the public estimation.

In England as in the United States there are many men in the military and naval service who have not learned to keep their tempers or to hold their tongues. It is apparently almost as true today as when St. James said it, that "the tongue can no man tame." So rare is the ability to bridle that unruly member that when a great commander like Grant or Moltke is habitually silent it is imputed to him for great praise.

If there had been more taciturnity among American army and navy officers on various occasions, both remote and near, and they had been able to refrain from rushing into print when it was quite unnecessary for them to do so, several unpleasant military and naval scandals would have been averted. It would be well if taciturnity could be made a part of the course of training at West Point and Annapolis.

MORE TROUBLE IN THE NAVY.

The latest trouble in the navy is stated in his annual report by Rear Admiral Melville as "a steady reduction in the number of trained and expert engineers," in consequence of which "there has been a perceptible decrease in the efficiency of machinery and a progressive increase in the cost of repairs." This is a serious condition of affairs. If it be allowed to continue it will be a waste of money to enlarge the navy by adding to it torpedo boats and battleships which require involved and accurately working machinery.

This unfortunate condition seems to grow out of the defective workings of the navy personnel bill. When that law went into operation its purpose was to secure an interchange of duties between the line and the engineer corps by which officers of the line should become acquainted with the duties of the engine-room and engineers with the duties of the deck, so that in case of emergency the transfer could be made without impairing the efficiency of the service on board. As the then Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Roosevelt, expressed it, "every officer on a modern war vessel has to be a fighting engineer."

Theoretically, every naval officer was to know every branch of his profession, but practically it has not worked that way, for while the duties of the deck were agreeable the duties below deck were disagreeable. Admiral Melville says: "Individual officers of the old line have conscientiously striven to perfect themselves in engineering duties, but up to the present no systematic measures have been taken to train officers for the engineering needs of the future." It seems to be a case of a law left to operate itself, with the result of inadequate supervision in the engine-rooms.

To correct this radical weakness Admiral Melville recommends that the detail of junior officers of the line to engineering duties be greatly extended, that postgraduate courses of instruction in marine engineering and design be established at the Naval Academy, and that two war vessels and several torpedo boats be used for the general training of firemen and machinists. If the condition of affairs in the engine-rooms of our war vessels is as deplorable as stated by Admiral Melville, Congress cannot too soon provide the needed remedy. With an inefficient engine-room the effectiveness of the whole vessel is menaced. "The boiler plant," as Admiral Melville says, "is the heart of the vessel, and any weakness in that direction will be followed by general decline everywhere else." As the whole subject is thoroughly familiar to President Roosevelt, it is probable he will consider it in his recommendations to Congress.

DR. LIEBMANN'S "GRAMMACITIS."

Cheering intelligence comes from Berlin that Dr. Ernest Liebmann, a nerve specialist, has discovered the bacillus of imperfect syntax and a method of destroying that distressing creature. After long and painstaking research he has found that the disregard for fitting tenses, correct cases, and proper pronouns, which is so general, is a disease as susceptible of diagnosis and as possible of cure as scarlet fever. With "a little brown mixture, a tablespoonful three times a day," a person who has been a lifelong victim of "it's me," and "he done it," and "them's um" can be reformed and brought to a condition of grammatical correctness as healthy as was that of old Lindley Murray himself.

It is always well to catch your patient young, and Dr. Liebmann recognizes the desirability of doing so, as his observations have been among children of tender age. Any close observer will have noticed that the child, as soon as it has any comprehension of words and their uses, invariably puts them together ungrammatically. Its verbal depravity is manifest at every turn. It prefers slang to polite language, and sometimes even mild forms of profanity. It will spell wrongly instead of rightly. It will sing its lesson instead of reading it. It will do everything but the right thing.

Grammar and bad spelling are universal characteristics of weak human nature. Perhaps Dr. Liebmann's "little brown mixture" may be efficacious for babes just beginning to talk and may start them in the right direction, but that it will help old offenders overtaxes credulity. The adult who is ungrammatical will be ungrammatical still. No brown mixture will "minister to a mind diseased" or "raze out the written troubles of the brain" which defective syntax has planted there and which have grown with the growth of the brain until they have become personal characteristics.

If Dr. Liebmann can cure imperfect syntax there is no reason why he cannot also cure imperfect orthography, possibly weak etymology and prosody, and even crooked chirography. But bad spelling is just as common a disease as bad syntax, and its effect is quite as lasting. People are born with a genius for it as for disregard of tenses, and there is some excuse for them, as they usually spell a word as it sounds. There are great possibilities in Dr. Liebmann's discovery, provided it is not a "fake." If he has found the germ of bad grammar and the antidote for it he should continue his investigations and find the germs responsible for bad spelling, reading, writing, and "rithmetic," and prepare a little brown mixture which will do the business for all of them. Administered at the proper time to babes and tender youth the subsequent work of the schoolmaster would be greatly simplified. In such case future generations will be eminently proper in the use of words, but will they be as happy? Perhaps Dr. Liebmann may yet discover the nerve of truth and how to treat it. But would the world be so joyous when not given to fibbing?

THE MINIMUM WAGE.

Ever since Mr. Lloyd Jones of London published about a quarter of a century ago his magazine article on the "minimum wage" that phrase has remained, like its fellow, the "living wage," as an exceptionally good example of the success as well as of the danger of phrase-mongering. Everybody talks about the "minimum wage" and the "living wage." Nothing is easier and nothing fits in better with human tendencies, for, as Robert Louis Stevenson remarks, "man does not live by bread alone, but also by catchwords."

When, however, one comes down to the actual fixing of the minimum wage great difficulties appear. The minimum wage implies that labor shall have a preferential claim on earnings. The wages must be paid no matter what else happens. But if the wages are made so large that profits are cut down, capital ceases to invest and wages disappear altogether. Here, then, is a danger in setting the minimum wage too high. But, on the other hand, the minimum wage must not be set too low, for in that case the "standard of comfort," that happy debating ground of political economists, would tend in the same downward direction. The problem, therefore, is beset with so many possible dangers that few legislators, after they have once felt the restraining influence of being actually intrusted with power, have been able to propose any definite solution of it. Any application of the idea to any one particular industry seems to threaten a derangement of the general trade situation.

Day before yesterday the question of fixing a minimum wage for the miners who are now threatening to strike came before the French Chamber of Deputies. The government announced that it was opposed to the motion, and that neither in the matter of fixing the miner's wages nor in that of fixing his workday could it at present see its way clear to taking any action. If wages were increased and the number of working hours diminished the production of coal, except at a high price, would be curtailed and France would be unable to stand up against the competition of its foreign rivals. Foreign coal would take the place of French coal, and the miners would lose even what they had before measures had been taken to better their condition. One can imagine the ironical applause with which the Socialists must have heard this admission that international competition was keeping wages down and preventing the shortening of the workday. But the government might easily have shown that the evils attendant upon too rash an application of the reforms proposed would be greater than the evils with which the French workingmen are at present afflicted.

The result of the debate in the French Chamber seems to be almost identical with the debate on the same subject not long ago in the London County Council. The Council was asked to fix a minimum wage for its own employés. After a long argument the decision was reached that the Council would introduce an injurious element into the trade conditions of the city if it should fix an artificial standard for its own workmen while other employers were still free to pay whatever wages they could get accepted. Whether this way of looking at the matter is just or not, it shows the position to which even "advanced" bodies like the London County Council are forced when they are brought face to face with the problem. Even the best friends of the workingman hesitate to take a step which may result in his injury rather than his benefit.

REGULATE THE USE OF STAMPS.

The recent theft of stamps in the Chicago Postoffice has led to the suggestion of several plans either for making such thefts impossible in the future or for making them unprofitable to the thieves. Assistant Postmaster Hubbard believes that if "stamp certificates" were used in sending small sums by mail, a great source of danger would be removed. The mail order houses would be required to refuse stamps and to insist upon "stamp certificates," and in this way the use of stamps as currency would be largely curtailed. As things are at present, when not only small but frequently large sums are sent from one place to another in the shape of stamps, it is comparatively easy for a man to work off a fairly large block of stamps within a few years, and if he has bought those stamps at reduced rates he makes a considerable saving. The new plan would interfere seriously with such practices and would confine postage stamps to their proper function of appearing on the outside of envelopes.

Another suggestion that has been made looks more directly toward the "fence" part of the stamp stealing business. If it were made an offense for any private dealer in stamps to sell more than a dollar's worth at a time, the sale of larger quantities would be regarded as in itself a confession of improper methods of securing the stamps.

Whether these suggestions could be embodied in laws which would be capable of enforcement, only farther thought and investigation can tell. But it seems clear that the present extensive and unregulated sale and use of stamps must be checked. It is all too easy for men who have come into wrongful possession of stamps to get rid of them without arousing suspicion. The evil is great enough to demand some immediate notice by Congress.

MISGUIDED brother, did you also put on your winter underwear when that last cold snap came.

CAPTAIN OBERLIN M. CARTER still appears to have the courage of his various convictions.

A GREAT many thousand voters in St. Louis preferred to hold on to their dirt and their dollars.

ADMIRAL DEWEY still wants facts, and the weary Gradgrind of testimony continues.

PERSONS who bet that the Sny levee case would be concluded during the nineteenth century have lost, of course, but there is a possibility that they may win their money back by a similar wager as to the twentieth century.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Where His Heart Is.

"You know old Gaswell owns a yacht? Well, he calls it Callie, after one of his girls."

"She must be his favorite daughter."

"His favorite? Not much. His favorite daughter is Roxana, and he gave her name to his $2,000 imported spaniel."

Things That Went Wrong.

RUGGLES AND HIS FIRE INSURANCE.

Fully a month beforehand Ruggles was notified by the insurance company that the insurance on his house would expire at noon of Oct. 1.

He fully intended to renew the insurance, but with the carelessness that had been the bane of his existence he allowed the matter to slip from his mind, and when he went to bed on the night of Oct. 1 he had no insurance on his property. He was conscious of a gloomy foreboding as he composed himself to sleep, but attributed it to the unhappy combination of baked sweet potatoes and raw fruit he had eaten for his dinner.

About midnight, however, he was awakened by hoarse cries and the clanging of a fire engine which stopped in front of his house.

The awful truth then flashed across his mind.

"I knew something was going to happen!" he exclaimed. "Curses on my fatal carelessness!"

He sprang out of bed and ran to the window.

The fire was in the house across the way and was soon extinguished, the loss being merely nominal.

This is the disappointing way in which these things nearly always turn out in real life.

THE WOMAN AND THE STREET CAR.

A street car stopped at a crossing, and a woman was seen coming out of it.

Two men on the sidewalk were watching her.

"I'll bet you $5 to 50 cents," said one of them, "she gets off the car the wrong way."

"It's a hopeless bet," said the other, "but I'll take it."

The woman was about to step off the car, when she looked at the name on the lamp post, saw she had not come to the right street yet, and went back and sat down.

Correcting a Misapprehension.

"So much has been said about the new house we are going to build on our farm in the edge of town," wrote the editor of the Hickory Ridge Missourian, "that we feel an explanation is due the country. In the first place, it is not to cost $50,000, nor half that sum. It is not true that we said we were going to have the finest house in the State. The facts are these: We asked our wife one day if she wouldn't like a nine-room cottage with real plastering on the walls, a cistern, and a large front hall, with a stairway curving gracefully up to the second floor, and she said all she wanted was a good, roomy shack with plenty of closets, a big pantry, and a place where she could split the kindling without the neighbors seeing her. We may add that no change has been made in the plans then suggested, and there has been no further conversation about the matter. We will also state that we are not thinking of building a house. We couldn't raise the scads to build a one-story chicken coop, let alone a $50,000 mansion. We haven't got a farm either here or anywhere else. If we had we'd go and live on it, or we'd sell it and use the money in getting out of this durned town, where half the people read our paper by borrowing it and the other half take the paper and don't pay for it. That ought to hold these people that have been talking about us for awhile."

His Recreations.

"While it is true," the voice on the veranda was heard saying, "as Phillips Brooks so finely expressed it, in substance, that toleration is merely the result, whereas tolerance is the spirit that causes it, yet it is also true, as Heine so happily observes—"

"Ticklewell," called out his mother, "I told you to go out of doors and amuse yourself."

"That is what I am doing, mamma," replied the little Boston boy.

Joke on the Horse.

In these days of automobiles, gasomobiles, electric carriages, and everything else, horseflesh is pretty cheap. There is a delightful old printer named Callahan. He lives in suburban Brooklyn. He said the other night:

"An old friend of mine had a horse. He used him in a peddler's cart. The other night he drove up to a pleasant little restaurant in East New York. He hitched his horse outside.

"In two or three minutes a little boy rushed in and said to the peddler:

"'Mister, your horse has fallen down.'

"'You lie, you little villain, you pushed him down.'"—New York Sun.

A LINK-O'-TYPE OR TWO.

THE BALLAD OF THE BROOKLYN.

(As related to the court of inquiry by Bill the Bosun.)

Then with helm aport we looped the loop,
And we lined up for the fray:
And with shot and shell we gave 'em hell,
As the Commodore would say.

And in a jiff the Theresa she
All afire in shore did go,
And we blazed away in a wicked way
At the hull of the Oquendo.

Then we followed the trail of the Viscayay,
And pumped lead, hit or miss,
And the Commodore he cried out in glee,
"Do my bullies below know this?"

The shells were whizzing all around,
And we sidestepped many a one;
But the Commodore stood, as stiff as wood,
In the face of every gun.

And whenever we plunked a lucky shot
In the stern of the scampering foe,
Came the Commodore's voice: "We've got her, boys!
Send word to my bullies below."

GOOD morning! Did you get a Yale degree?

WE hope the warring tobacco trusts will cut rates. We are getting tired of paying 50 cents apiece for cigars.

A CARNEGIE Museum professor has captured an immense brontosaur in Wyoming. The animal made no fight whatever. It had been dead several thousand years.

THE Hon. Lee Choup having acquired a large fortune in this country is returning to Yellowland to spend it. Mr. Choup may become known as the Waldorf Astor of China.

SOME 'TATERS.

You needn't tell us that the potato crop is a failure in this section. It was no longer ago than last Monday that Charles Trainer brought to the Gazette office a few samples that are the largest we ever saw. They were grown after the July rains, too. One of them would easily make a meal for two.—Ashton (Ill.) Gazette.

GENERAL BULLER might follow the example of Mr. Alger and write a book. What a knockfest he could set a-going!

LOOK OUT FOR A PORK CORNER.

P. Ragan is building a pig sty in Raganville.—Iowa City (Ia.) Democrat.

THE people that postponed their vacations to October are getting the real thing.

The Book Booster Advertiser.

JOSH, BOSH & COMPANY.

UWANTER READ

"Bizarre."

Best Advertised Book of the Year.

BY

Marye Elsye Hartwoode

Cloth used to bind first edition would make suits of clothes for 100 men.
Fifty tons of paper were used.
Fifty tons of ink.
Thirty barrels of paste.

BIZARRE.

ENTIRE EDITION SOLD BEFORE PUBLICATION.

"Faggots of Empire."

A Romance of the Reign of Charlemagne.

BY BERTHA BOSH.

12mo. 1 lb., 14 oz. Price, $1.10 net; $1.05 cash.

Mr. Criticus Flub-Dubbe, editor of the Book Booster, says: "Her narrative of the death of Orlando contains more facts than the histories."

Mr. Wallace Tapioca says: "A charming tale. I read almost six pages of it."

Miss Jennie Giltsleeves: "Miss Bosh is a prodigy. I congratulate Chicago on holding her."

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

JUST why the maroons practice in secret isn't apparent. Do they expect to beat something?

BOTH NEE PEARL LEE.

To Mr. and Mrs. O. A. Dee, née Pearl Lee, of Lima, a son.—Van Wert (O.) Bulletin.

IT seems that in expressing a willingness to follow the Colon to Spain the Commodore used another big, big D. "Fighting Bob" would better look to his laurels.

SONG OF THE OCTOBER ANGLER.

[A Ben King Idyll.]

Nothing for breakfast but food,
Nothing to row but a boat,
Nothing to do when the fish won't bite—
Nothing to do but float.
Nothing to wet but feet,
Nothing for lunch but food,
Nothing to lie on but autumn leaves,
Nothing to burn but wood.
Nowhere to go but camp,
Nothing in sight but more,
Nothing to do when the lights are out—
Nothing to do but snore.

THE way Cap Lemly barks and rattles his chain indicates that he regards himself as the whole bench show.

DIXON GETS THE NEWS.

[From the Dixon (Ill.) Telegraph.]

Special to the Telegraph.

Chicago, Oct. 21.—By crawling under the Postoffice 300 feet and drilling through the plate steel vault burglars secured stamps valued at $76 to $80. Owing to miscalculation the cashier's vault, containing between $600,000 and $700,000, was missed. This steal is the largest in the history of the Postal department.

THE British public is patient, but it is beginning to ask for a few details with the periodic De Wet death story.

A BOSTON paper thinks that tunneling a postoffice for stamps is a peculiar Chicago idea. It is a get-there idea, if that is what Boston means.

RACING TERM.

He went to the track to play the long shots.

A GREAT many old-fashioned people will keep on calling it the New Testament, though the Midway style is Covenant.

SORRY there are so few rhymes to October. We should like to rhapsodize a little about the line of goods that the weather man is handling.

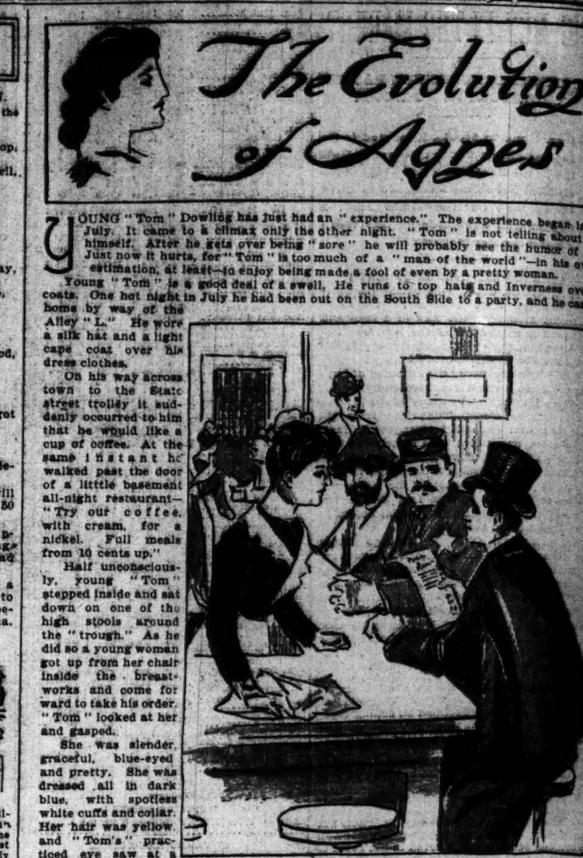
ONE would suppose that a young man would have his hands full studying sociology at the University of Chicago without conducting a case of unrequited love on the side.

A HEAVY nerve specialist—German, of course—says that bad grammar is a disease. He calls it grammicitis. The expression "ain't got" must be the appendix grammicitis. Cut it out.

WITH wine at one cent a gallon we are tempted to winter in Rome.

AND now for the star witness, Admiral Schley.

B. L. T.



YOUNG "Tom" Dowling has just had an "experience." The experience began last July. It came to a climax only the other night. "Tom" is not telling about it himself. After he gets over being "sore" he will probably see the humor of it. Just now it hurts, for "Tom" is too much of a "man of the world"—in his own estimation, at least—to enjoy being made a fool of even by a pretty woman.

Young "Tom" is a good deal of a swell. He runs to top hats and Inverness overcoats. One hot night in July he had been out on the South Side to a party, and he came home by way of the Alley "L." He wore a silk hat and a light cape coat over his dress clothes.

SHE WAS SLENDER, GRACEFUL, AND PRETTY.

On his way across town to the State street trolley it suddenly occurred to him that he would like a cup of coffee. At the same instant he walked past the door of a little basement all-night restaurant—"Try our coffee, with cream, for a nickel. Full meals from 10 cents up."

Half unconsciously, young "Tom" stepped inside and sat down on one of the high stools around the "trough." As he did so a young woman got up from her chair inside the breakfast-works and came forward to take his order. "Tom" looked at her and gasped.

She was slender, graceful, blue-eyed and pretty. She was dressed all in dark blue, with spotless white cuffs and collar. Her hair was yellow, and "Tom's" practiced eye saw at a glance that it was the genuine article. She looked so young, and innocent, and unsophisticated that "Tom's" first impulse was to feel sorry for her. It seemed too bad that she should be working all night in a little basement "hash-house," patronized chiefly by "nighthawk" cab drivers and other late-flying birds.

Next minute "Tom" was struck by her pretty manners and by the modest way in which she took his order. When she ordered the cook to "draw one in the dark" it sounded to "Tom" as if she was singing. He ordered a second cup of the vile coffee in order to get her to repeat it. Then he asked her for the bill, and after a long inspection decided to try some scrambled eggs as the least objectionable thing he could find on the list.

"Shipwreck three," called the pretty waitress in her soft voice, and "Tom" smiled with mingled pleasure and amazement.

Thereafter young "Tom" developed an amazing appetite for poor coffee as it was served at the dirty little "Silver Moon" restaurant. He even took one or two of the fellows down to see the girl, and they all agreed that she was a woodland violet strangely transplanted and set out to bloom unseen in a city street after nightfall.

THEN THE VISION BURST UPON HIM.

"Tom" was persistent, and finally he learned that her name was Agnes. Then, little by little, he discovered bits of her history. She came from a good family in the country. Her father had been a Judge out in Iowa, and she had originally come to Chicago to study music. Then her father died, and she was left to earn her own living. She earned $6 a week and her board at the "Silver Moon," and that was better than she could get in a shop. She didn't see anything to be ashamed of in working in a restaurant. Did he?

Of course, young "Tom" thought it was all extremely heroic and pathetic, and he became one of the most regular of the "Silver Moon's" patrons.

One evening when he and Agnes had been talking about her disappointment in being obliged to give up her musical education it struck young "Tom" that it would be rather a fine thing to do to take Agnes to the opera. He asked her, and she blushed and laughed, and finally consented. Once started, "Tom" thought he might as well do things up properly, so he sent Agnes a dozen American beauties and drove out in his father's carriage on the appointed night. Of course, he wore his dress clothes and he was rather worried thinking about what might be the effect of all this magnificence on the little waiter girl. He hoped she would not be wholly overcome, and he was caddish enough to hope also that she would make an appearance which would not be too startling in the theater. He had prepared a long story to tell his friends, if they should ask, about an old friend of the family from the country who had come into town unexpectedly and asked him to take her to the "show." He hardly dared hope that Agnes would be really "up to the game" he was "steering her against."

"ONE IN THE DARK."

The night before Agnes had given him her address, and he was much surprised when he drove up to see that the belle of the "Silver Moon" lived in a handsome three-story brick house in a fine residence street on the South Side. With the shock of this surprise still fresh on him he went up the steps and rang the bell. A colored maid opened the door and let him in. "Tom" was beginning to be badly surprised himself.

Great Scott! He didn't even know Agnes' last name. But he put on the air of an old friend of the family and asked for Miss Agnes. The maid let him into a handsomely furnished reception-room and went to call the young woman.

"Good evening, Mr. Dowling," she said as she came gliding into the room. "I'm so sorry to have kept you waiting."

"Tom" Dowling was practically speechless. His bewildered mentality was throwing a series of interior fits. He was dazzled.

He went to the theater in a sort of trance, out of which he had not come when, just before midnight, he handed Miss Agnes out of his carriage at her home.

That night he went down to the "Silver Moon" prepared to drink all the coffee in the big nickel-plated coffee urn. But Agnes was not there. The next night she was still missing, and though he visited the restaurant every night for two weeks he never laid eyes on her again.

Agnes had become only a mysterious memory to "Tom" Dowling when one evening last week he went to see a vaudeville show at a down-town theater. About half way through the program was a number listed as "Jenkins and Jane—the Double Stars—in Their Side-Splitting, Sensational, and Spicy Skit, 'One in the Dark.'"

When Jenkins and Jane tripped onto the stage, one coming from either side of the stage to the music of the full orchestra, young "Tom" Dowling had an attack of heart failure.

The Jane of the vaudeville team was without the slightest question the Agnes of the "Silver Moon" restaurant. The skit was all about the experiences of a young swell who had come into a restaurant and tried to "ma ah" the pretty waitress. Young "Tom" was properly and deeply indignant. He sent a note back and asked Agnes what it all meant. She answered him briefly—by mail.

"You needn't be angry with me," she wrote. "That wouldn't do a bit of good. What I told you was true enough. Papa used to be a Judge all right, and I did come to Chicago to study music. I worked in the restaurant because I wanted a job in the first place, but chiefly because I wanted to get some local color for our new skit. 'One in the Dark' is the best turn on all the bills, and I want to thank you for giving me lots of material for it. Good-by.

AGNES."

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

Supreme and Circuit Court Judgments.

Judge Holdom—$16290—Louis Israel vs. Collins Bros. Co.; on ver., $139; satisfied.—Judge Wall—Barbara Flaherah vs. C. U. T. Co.; on ver., $95; satisfied.—Judge Eddis McDermott vs. The Merchants' Co.; on ver., $63; satisfied.—215009—Frank Stevenson, Nelson, Edward, and Ira N. Morris; jud., $11; satisfied.

Judge Vickers—3026—Andrew Anderson vs. C. Crane Co.; m. n. t. overruled and judgt., $2,450; Co.; mo. n. t. overruled and judgt., $2,450; def. Judge Tuley—17572—Frank H. Ransom et al. vs. Frank D. Messenger; by defts., $4,000.71.—221852—Henry J. Herbold, by defts., $266.25.—Judge Clifford—Charles H. and Maud A. Tuthill—201278—People, etc., vs. Chicago Stereotype Co.; on findg., debt, $200; debt to be discharged, etc.; ratisfied.—201185—People, etc., vs. Victoria Hotel Co.; on findg., debt, $6,000; dam., $50; debt to be discharged, etc.; satisfied.

Judge Horton—220895—Sanitary Specialty Mfg. Co. vs. Edward J. Herbold; by defts., $266.25.—Judge Tuley—Fred E. Heinrichs vs. Charles B. Young; by jud., $215.—185778—E. C. Jackson vs. H. A. Clifford; on findg., $155.

Judge Clifford—215057—Chicago and Riverdale Railway Co. vs. Arthur Van Vlissingen; on findg., $2,400.—Illinois Malleable Iron Co. vs. Charles and Minnie Mahnke and Euphemia Nalli; on ver., $1,350; and sct. fa., $19058.—Samuel Manning vs. Commercial Electric Co., and A. M. Wilson; on ver., $190.46.—222057—Nicola Kawales vs. William Schumacher; on ver., $180.

Judge Burke—219052—Eagle Pinney vs. William Archbold; on ver., $549.57.

Judge Stanton—17575—Arnold, Schwinn & Co. vs. Joseph Badenoch Jr.; by defts., $1,894.00.

Decrees.

Judge Chollain—2157—Quackenbush vs. Quackenbush; dec. div.—2797—Loehr vs. Loehr; dec. div.—Puhl vs. Puhl; dec. div.—1695—McLean vs. Alexander; dec. sale.

Judge Stein—215142—Wolton vs. Lindgren; def.

Judge Goodwin—1303 [D. P.]—Wood vs. Foster; dec. sale.—Kearney vs. Struebner; dec. sale.—218047—Ford; dec.

Judge Brown—7414—Gepper vs. Gepper; dec.—Clifford—1490—Hubbard vs. Van Allen; dec.

Judge Horton—6582—In re petn. of Tubbs; dec.—Burke—2181—Renshow vs. Green; dec.

Judge Bishop—9447—Smith vs. Fletcher; dec.

Petitions in Bankruptcy.

Jacob N. Grover; liabil., $700; assets, $100; Frank Stewart, atty.

William Hendricks; liabil., $3,500; assets, $1,500; C. C. Scharlau, atty.

Carl Tolec; liabil., $1,800; assets, $1,200; Isaac Rosenblum; liabil., $900; no assets; Charles Atty.

Peter Van Keuren; liabil., $4,800; assets, $100; Carlos Ward, atty.

Court Calls for Today.

Judge Goodwin—Trial call [law] 3664, 7206, 7458, 7481, 7486, 7521, 8130.

Judge Tuley—Trial call, law, 187, 895, 924, 02016, 02017, 02018, 02019, 02020, 02021, 02022, 02023, 02024, 02025, 02026, 02027, 02028, 02029, 02030, 02031, 02032, 02033, 02034, 02035, 02036, 02037, 02038, 02039, 02040, 02041, 02042, 02043, 02044, 02045, 02046, 02047, 02048, 02049, 02050, 02051, 02052, 02053, 02054, 02055,

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY BOOKKEEPER; experienced; several years in large St. Louis dry goods house; salary not less than $1,800 to start. Address F 423, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — YOUNG MAN, 22, several years' experience in general office work; A1 bookkeeper; best references; rapid and accurate at figures. Address F 581, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—MIDDLE-AGED MAN; stenographer; willing, handy at anything; honest, reliable, steady, one firm 8 yrs.; wants agency or position; good refs. Address R 507, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BOOKKEEPER AND office man; experienced in iron and machinery line. Address F 483, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD BOOKKEEPER and cashier; highest references, bond. Address R 384, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—WITH SOME TAILOR on books; evening or two per week; salary taken in clothing. Address F 572, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—REGISTERED ASST. pharmacist, desires seller work. A1 references; experienced. Address P 559, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN, 24, IN wholesale house or store; ref. and bonds. Address R 587, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BOOKKEEPER, THOROughly experienced, quick and accurate at figures, steady worker. Address P 561, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—ASST. BOOKKEEPER, age 21; good ref.; wages no object. P 597, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—SHIPPING CLERK, packer; must have work; refs. F 518, Tribune.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS TRAVELing salesman, with fifteen years' experience on the road; A1 record and will furnish satisfactory references; hold good position now, but not satisfied with the future of same. Address P 7 33, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A THOROUGHLY RELIable, experienced, and successful commercial traveler desires samples of anything saleable, on good commission or salary; well-rated houses only. Address X 880, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN HONEST, SOBer, and hustling young man as traveling cigar salesman in northeastern Illinois; references. Box 18, Libertyville, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CITY CIGAR SALESman by a hustler, on commission. P 555, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CITY SALESMAN; have horse and buggy. MILLER, 779 E. 43d.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—AS AN ARCHITECTURAL draftsman; a graduate of the International Correspondence School, Scranton, Pa. Address N O 275, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—PAPER CLEANED, $1 room; painting calcimining, papering, reasonable. M. A. W. DEFLY, 419 W. Monroe-st.

House Servants.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG JAPANESE for second work in private family. Address R 388, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY MAN AND WIFE; woman good, handy, all around man. LOUIS TRIPP, 217 Dearborn-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED — AS COACHMAN; thoroughly competent, steady, reliable, honest; a careful driver and good worker; I do not drink; single; city references. Address P 474, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED AS COACHMAN; thoroughly competent, steady, reliable, honest; a careful driver and good worker; I do not drink; single; city references. Address F 574, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT RELIAble coachman and general work; city or country; highest references. Address P 500, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY AN experienced man, English. Address ARTHUR MOSE, 239 31st-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—AS COACHMAN. MARried; no drink; good appearing, willing couple; with best city refs. Address R 570, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman; best of city refs. Address R 356, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—COACHMAN, ENGlish; knows the business; care cow, furnace, all work; second place; city refs. R 598, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — COACHMAN; 15 years' experience in first-class place. Address P 562, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATION WANTED — FOR MEN, ALL lines. Krupp's Agency, 196 Clark. Tel. Cen. 1526.

SITUATION WANTED—ENGLISH BUTLER; highest city references. BIGGS, 67 Rush-st.

SITUATION WANTED—HOUSEMAN, VERY competent, clean-shaven. BIGGS, 67 Rush-st.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT ENGLISH butler. BIGGS, 67 Rush-st. Tel. N. 100.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STENOGRAPHER and general office man; rapid and accurate; reasonable salary. Address P 513, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT STENOGrapher and bookkeeper; experienced. Address P 228, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—STENOGRAPHER; 3 years' experience; correspondence; references A1. Address L 270, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — STENOGRAPHER; mfg. experience; capable of handling correspondence. Address P 550, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS STEnographer, in large law office or reporter's office. Address R 524, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT STEnographer; 3 years' exp. P 590, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BOY STENOG.; GOOD worker; furnish machine; $5. P 490, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—MEXICAN GENTLEman, speaking English, French, and Spanish; finest references; wants to learn retail shoe business in first-class store; experience necessary to travel; will be inspected until work is satisfactory. Address P 271, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS JANITOR BY A young single man; understands steam heat thoroughly; can handle mail teas, dress, and coats. Speaks English and German. Address P 446, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — YOUNG MAN, HELPer at any kind of work. Address J. L. A., 3727 Dearborn-st., steady.

SITUATION WANTED — BY EXPERIENCED lunch man; refs. given. Address P 587, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—PLUMBER'S HELPER or sewer digger. Address W. R., 2711 La Salle-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

NOTICE—THE KENTUCKY-BRED TROTTING, record, and family mare, Bertha C., that recently took fright at an automobile while being driven by a friend, and ran (a usual) and attempted to jump, seen on that account [if taken out of the city] be bought for $150; she cost in Kentucky one year ago $400; is a fine bay in color, 4 years old, 16 hands high, weight 1,100; full mane and tail; handsome and stylish; has been used exclusively for road and family purposes; has no public record, but can trot on any good track in 2:18; she is by Bertha Boy, 2:20, by Jay Bird, 2:10, by Jay Gould, 2:29, and will be guaranteed to trot now in 2:25 and to be sound and kind in every way [excepting automobiles]. RICHARD BROWN, 15 Germania-pl., rear 611 La Salle-av.

TO SETTLE THE ESTATE OF THE LATE ALbert Dimmick, we will sell the following, to wit: Extension-top surrey, seats 4; top full-spring rubber-tire buggy; rubber-tire runabout; set single gold-mounted surrey harness; set single road harness; also standard and registered Wilkes mare, can trot in 2:30; is a handsome driver in every particular and will allow reasonable trial. N. E. corner Lake and Halsted-sts. Horses can be seen separately; very reasonable; particulars, call or address PATRICK FLANIGAN, coachman, stable on Lake-st., between Halsted and Morgan-st. cars, corner Adams and State-sts., pass stable.

HORSES WINTERED ON OUR FARM, NEAR Barrington; terms taken at any time; satisfaction guaranteed. For further information apply to BAKER BROS., Security Bldg., 188 Madison-st.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

AN HONEST PERSON CAPABLE OF EARNing even a small salary can have all the courtesies of our charge account system. You can select a diamond or watch and have it delivered on the first payment—then you can pay the balance as you can spare it from your earnings. We arrange the payments so they won't trouble you. Before you make selections now for Christmas while we have a large assortment of gems. We will hold for future delivery if you like.

LOFTIS BROS. & CO., 108 STATE-ST., Columbus Memorial Bldg.

Open evenings after Nov. 1. Send for diamond booklet.

CLAFF & COWL, JEWELERS, 68 WASHINGton-st. Est. 1865. Diamonds, watches, silverware, etc.; prices lower than any house; full value in return for money; good & duplicate wedding presents; responsible parties only.

DIAMONDS, $1.00 A WEEK.
$1.00 a week watches.
CHAS. E. BROWN, 107 Dearborn-st.

SPOT CASH PAID FOR DIAMONDS, OLD gold, and silver; will call, confidentially. BRANT, 1st floor, 91 & 93 E. Washington-st.

HONEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR OLD GOLD and silver. DES &CO., refiners, 67 Washington.

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DOES ANY ONE OWE YOU ANY MONEY? We quickly collect wages, notes, rents, board bills, claims or anything due; no fee unless we recover; no advance fees for our services. THE SPENCER AGENCY, 1127 Chamber of Commerce. Tel. Main 2757 Cent.

TRUSTWORTHY LAWYER QUIETLY SETTLES troubles, private matters, and personal injury claims of any kind. Consultation free. Call or write. MORRILL, 115 Dearborn-st., Room 605.

A. GOODRICH, LAWYER, 124 DEARBORN-ST., established 1864. Advice free. Confidential, quiet service. References. 9,000 successful clients.

RELIABLE LAWYER WILL HANDLE YOUR case on shares; bankruptcy a specialty; advice free; wages collected free. R. 700, 128 La Salle-st.

EXPERIENCED LAWYER WILL TAKE YOUR case on shares; bankruptcy a specialty. R. 10, 78 La Salle-st.

BANKRUPTCY AND LAW BUSINESS; EASY terms. KANE, Atty., R. 801, 101 Washington-st.

DETECTIVES AND AGENCIES.

DUNN'S DETECTIVE AGENCY, ROOM 16, 105 La Salle-st.; collecting, locating; civil and criminal investigation made; terms reasonable.

THE THIEL DETECTIVE SERVICE CO., OFfices in principal cities of U. S., Canada, Mexico.

WICKER PRIVATE DETECTIVE—CIVIL, criminal investigations. 1800 Wabash. Tel. Cal. 3221.

MOONEY & ROLAND, DETECTIVE AGENCY, Chicago and New York Stock Ex. Bldg. M. 4440

HARNESS AND HORSE GOODS.

$60 BUYS DOUBLE SET OF BRASS-TRIMMED Rubber harness, cost $200 at Kimball's; big bargain. 268 52d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED — BY YOUNG LADY TO do office work and typewriting. Address F 584, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—GOOD, EXPERIENCED American girl, light housework; small family in flat; permanent; place desired more than high wages. South Side. Address 4003 Calumet-av., Flat 23.

SITUATION WANTED—LADY EMPLOYED AFternoons would assist in housework or care of invalid in exchange for room and board; South Side. Address D 236, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GERMAN SECOND girl, cook, and general housework girl; 4 years' references; also nurse. 682 E. 43d-st. Phone Drexel 1222.

SITUATION WANTED — BY GOOD, STEADY colored girl, cook and laundress; $5 week. Call 4000 Wentworth, in office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED cook with laundry in small family; suburbs preferred; state particulars. Call 324 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—NORWEGIAN GIRL, newcomer, small American family. 953 W. Wrightwood-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT girl, housework or second work. Call 410 56th-pl. Ring De Messimy bell.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COLORED WOMan, cars of infant or general housework in small family. 3122 Armour-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG GIRL TO assist with housework or second work. Call 5244 Parnell-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—GIRL FOR HOUSEwork or second; 1 cook; 4 years' refs. 5973 Vincennes-av. Tel. Gray 1551.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT WISCONsin girl for servant work in small family. 254 Cleveland-av., 2d flat.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED German woman as cook in private family. Call this week. 3927 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT WOMan cook and laundress. 247 41st-st., 2d flat.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS EXPERIenced cook; no washing. G N 419, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—GOOD COOK; BEST references. 274 E. Superior-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD COLORED cook. 3462 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT SECond girl. Address 2721 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR SECOND WORK or lady's maid. 3219 Vernon-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT GIRL for 2d work. Call 2910 S. Park-av.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY NEAT, RELIABLE young lady as housekeeper for elderly couple or as companion to invalid lady. Call at 181 N. May-st., between 10 a. m. and 1 p. m.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER; Scotch; accustomed to first-class private families; no other need apply; have highest references. Address P 563, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY CAPABLE, EXperienced housekeeper; widow; family or motherless children; city or country; references exchanged. P. B., 632 Davis-st., Evanston.

SITUATION WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER, GOOD cook, in gentleman's home; can give references. Address R 371, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—UNINCUMBERED LAdy wishes to take steam heated 8 room families; furnishing complete. P 564, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—GOOD CANADIAN girl, as housekeeper or general in small adult family; best of refs. 58 Monroe-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER and useful companion to couple; highest city references. Address G G 505, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER OR companion, by woman, age 42 16th.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ELDERLY LADY as housekeeper; economical cook. 190 E. 47th-st.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT PUPIL of McDowell's School wishes sewing in families; $2 day; best refs. furnished. Call 324 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—DRESSMAKER, IN families or at home. Address P 571, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — AS HELPER FOR dressmaker by neat sewer. P 580, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—DRESSMAKER; WORK in families. 3737 Rhodes-av.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED — TRAINED NURSE would be glad to accompany patient to California or South; bright and companionable; thoroughly experienced; excellent references. NURSE A, Box 5, Williams Bay, Wis.

SITUATION WANTED—NURSE (INVALID OR child's nurse; would leave city; 4 years' experience). Call Tuesday and Wednesday, 2123 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED — BY EXPERIENCED nurse caring for aged people; will sew and do light housework; would like responsible position; can give reference and bonds. Address P 555, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—LADY WOULD LIKE to give music lessons, exchange for board; highest reference. Address G G 506, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — MILLINERY TRIMmer for order work. Apply all week. 264 E. 43d.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

PROF. C. P. LEON, 1224 MICHIGAN-AV.—1224. NEAR 12TH-ST. FOR ONE WEEK. FEE, $1.00.
PRINCE OF CLAIRVOYANT MEDIUMS. READS PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE CORRECTLY. Advice on business, lawsuits, love, marriage, divorce, family affairs; guides to success.

CASSANDRA, NOTED TRANCE MEDIUM, reads your life, restores lost love, locates diseases; advice on business. Parlors, 107 Dearborn-av.

MRS. LA GRANGE, CLAIRVOYANT, IS NOW at 566 La Salle-st., 100 flat, Wood station.

MME. LULU, FORTUNE TELLER AND PALMist; ladies, 25c; gents, 50c. 257 W. Madison-st.

CLOTHING, FURS, ETC.

ANDREWS, 246 S. STATE-ST.

We have moved and must have goods. Will buy them at your own figures, so get out your evening and street gowns, furs, and old jewelry, and send for us.

H. STARR, 472 S. STATE-ST., PAYS THE HIGHest cash prices for ladies' and gents' cast-off clothing. Send postal and will call. Ladies attended to by Mrs. H. Starr.

MEYEROFF, 628 W. CONGRESS-ST., PAYS highest prices for gents' cast-off clothing.

H. S., 474 N. CLARK-ST., PAYS THE HIGHEST price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing.

GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES.

GAS FIXTURES AT LOW PRICES PUT UP with our guarantee. C. C. Schroeder Co., 10 La Salle-st., 317 Milwaukee-av.

E. BAGGOT & CO., 169-71 E. ADAMS-ST., MANufacturers and retailers. Special designs.

AUTOMOBILES.

STOCK OF OVERLAND AUTOMOBILE CO. FOR sale at a great bargain. Bodies, front frames, springs, wheels, bodies, and 2 road wagons, one single seat, complete, one 6-seat without power; best offer takes the lot. F. J. DASEY CO., 100 Washington-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BILL CLERK—EXP. GOOD PENMAN; $7. E. WILSDON, 184 Monroe-st.

BILL CLERK—FIRST-CLASS; EXP. IN HDW. prct. BAYNE, 134 Monroe-st.

BILL CLERK—AND EXTENDER; EXPERT; $2.50 day. LYNN HOWARD, 134 Monroe-st.

BILL CLERK—YOUNG MAN; GOOD WRITER; $8 to $12. R. 46, 92 La Salle-st.

BILL AND ENTRY CLERK—ONE; EXPERIenced. Address F K 197, Tribune office.

BILL CLERK—EXPERIENCED IN BILLING hardware; $12. T40, 148 Washington-st.

BOOKKEEPER—FIRST-CLASS MAN CAPABLE of handling heavy country ledger in large jobbing house; similar experience with Chicago house essential; good salary to competent man; give experience, age, and reference. P 494, Tribune.

BOOKKEEPER—YOUNG MAN, FOR POSITION assistant bookkeeper; must be good penman; good salary. Address M W 506, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPER—YOUNG MAN, N. W. SIDE; good position; $15. Room 911, 185 Dearborn-st.

DRUG CLERK—REGISTERED OR ASSISTant. 220 E. 55th-st.

ORDER CLERK—APPLY STOCKHAM MFG. CO., N. 46th and Grand-av.

RAILROAD RATE CLERK — GENERAL freight experience; $60. T40 Stock Exchange Bldg.

STOCK CLERK—YOUNG MAN; EXPERIENCED in wholesale furnishing goods. A. B. NYMAN, 92 La Salle-st.

YOUNG MAN—ABOUT 21 YEARS OLD, IN OFfice of a fire insurance company; must write a good hand and be correct in figures. Address M W 507, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN—FOR BOOKKEEPING AND OUTside work; $300 cash required; steady position at $15 week; besides interest in business; references exchanged. Address R 351, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN—WITH SOME KNOWLEDGE OF stationery, to take subordinate position in large commercial stationery house, with chance to work up. Address P 596, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN—EXP. IN A RANK AND ALSO AS salesman, to sell high-class specialty. Address P 468, Tribune office.

YOUNG MEN—FOR RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS. Inter-State Corres. Inst., Cedar Rapids, Ia.

YOUNG MAN—FOR OFFICE WORK; EXPERIence; state age and salary. R 303, Tribun.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

BUSINESS-MAN—TO REPRESENT A DAILY newspaper; $75 a week to man of energy. Apply 9 to 10 and 5 to 6. GLASS, 152 La Salle-st.

CIGAR SALESMEN—WITH ESTABLISHED trade with large dealers who buy direct from factories. Address, with full particulars, P O 116, Tribune office.

COMMISSION, PART SALARY AND COMMISsion, OR SALARY CONTRACTS WILL BE MADE WITH MEN WHO CAN SELL LIFE INSURANCE, AND WHO CAN FURNISH SATISFACTORY REFERENCES.

ILLINOIS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
134 MONROE-ST.

EDUCATED GENTLEMAN—TO CALL ON OUR best business-men, with a rare new publication; sells easily; energetic man can make large salary; call in person. JOSEPH SMART, 1427 Manhattan Bldg.

ENERGETIC CITY SALESMAN—FOR WHOLEsale trade; commission. X 522, Tribune office.

EXPERIENCED CURTAIN AND DRAPERY salesmen; men capable of furnishing estimates on order work; splendid opportunity for advancement and permanent positions at good salaries. Apply by letter or in person to M. Nash, Asst. Supt. THE FAIR, Chicago.

EXPENSES PROVIDED, ETC., TO GOOD MEN selling New York Life's matchless 20th century policies; $60 to $100 weekly. GOLDEN, Gen'l Agt., 304, 100 Washington-st., 1 to 2; call in person.

EXPERIENCED BLACK SILK SALESMEN—2; good salary to right parties. Call at once. Apply Supt.'s office.

SIEGEL, COOPER & CO.

GOOD MEN—TO TAKE ORDERS FOR THE new Pony Arc lamp; some salesmen selling 25 a day. See our "ad." on other page.
Kern Incandescent Gaslight Co., 1 Jackson-blvd.

MAN—FOR ROAD, CANVASSING; WELL established credit book; state experience and salary expected. Address P 214, Tribune office.

MAN—SPECIAL MAN ON STODDARD LECture course; good salary to right party. Room 817, 315 Dearborn-st.

MEN—WHO ARE NOW ENGAGED IN REPREsenting wholesale tailoring firms and who have been successful in the line; the largest wholesale tailoring concern in the United States will give such men an opportunity to make more money than they are making at the present time. We have the very best sample equipment, such as woolens on combination sheets, swatches, etc. Branch houses will be opened, without requiring investment of the salesmen, and salaries guaranteed to good parties. Good established trade in this line is an opportunity; we do not advise the others to apply. T. W. MOLL, Lock Box 529, Chicago, Ill.

REPRESENTATIVES — EXPERIENCED IN-vestment and life insurance men desiring more profitable employment; several first-class positions in exceptional territory. P 412, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—THE MOST PROGRESSIVE AND up to date wholesale jewelry and novelty house selling the dry goods and clothing trade can offer big inducements to salesman employed by smaller houses who have been successful with their present line; to show the most complete line in the country and offer choice and thoroughly established trade; a splendid chance for the right man. Address N 130, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—FOR IOWA AND NEBRASKA, experienced and acquainted with dry goods and clothing trade. A rare chance for an energetic, ambitious, and young salesman with a successful past to secure a position for thoroughly established territory. Address L 198, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—FOR LIVE GENERAL STORE IN lively city; one that can produce business is experienced, be a hustler, and speak either German or Norwegian and English; splendid chance for right party; call this evening, 8 to 10, Room 600 Brevoort Hotel.

SALESMAN — BY A WHOLESALE GROCERY house to sell fine line of grocers and farmers; liberal inducements; exclusive territory.
JOHN SEXTON & CO., 20-22 State-st.

SALESMAN—LIVE MAN TO FILL OUTSIDE position; steady employment. Address R 366, N. W. BACON, Palmer House, between 10 and 12 a. m.

SALESMAN—TRAVELING, TO TAKE A SIDE line that will not interfere with other business; a ready seller; no samples to carry; pleasant work; good commission. Tribune Bldg., Room 1.

SALESMAN—FAMILIAR WITH BUILDING OPerations, acquaintance among architects, versed in building materials; of high character and energetic. Inquire L 106, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—UP-TO-DATE, AT ONCE, WHO can earn $100 per month; no gamblers or drinkers need apply. Best of town. Write B. C. BUDVEN, Great Northern.

SALESMAN—A1 MAN, WHO IS ACQUAINTED with the retail grocery trade in this city; state with whom you have been employed, salary expected. Address R 353, Tribune office.

SALESMAN — FIRST-CLASS, EXPERIENCED in shoe trade; $2,000 to right man; state past experience. Address R 354, Tribune office.

SALESMAN — A FIRST-CLASS STATIONERY salesman; one who commands a good city trade. Address P 553, Tribune office.

SALESMAN — EXPERIENCED IN SALT FISH salesman for country. Address, giving age, experience, and salary wanted, P 231, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—FIRST-CLASS, COMPETENT OF salting fish; good salary and benefits; thereafter, permanent employment. Address P 480, Tribune.

SALESMAN—PATENT RIGHT, THOROUGHLY experienced. WM. HAMAN, 908 Fisher Building.

SALESMAN—$60 MONTHLY AND EXPENSES; permanent. Perry Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y.

SALESMAN—FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS; WEST Side. Address X 176, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—AN ATTRACTIVE, UP TO DATE review of the 19th century given with a subscription to Collier's Weekly. THREE profusely illustrated volumes, in handsome cloth binding, any bright, intelligent person can earn $50 weekly on the above proposition. We also have a splendid proposition for local salesmen. I. F. ROBINSON, 524 Rand-McNally Bldg.

SALESMEN—FOR OHIO, INDIANA, SOUTHern and eastern Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, Kansas, Iowa, Missouri, and Nebraska to handle as a side line a popular priced line of collars and cuffs; Troy goods; good opportunity for right parties. Address or call Goodman Mfg. Co., 231 Jackson-blvd., Chicago.

SALESMEN—PROMINENT JOBBING HOUSE wants two live hustling salesmen having good knowledge of the grocery business and kindred line of food products, to travel selling merchants on old routes; will pay a salary sufficiently large to attract men. Give full details of past experience, age, and reference. Address P 540, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—TO SELL OUR FINE GROCERIES in towns or country; profitable, steady; desirable headquarters for carload men; established 25 years; satisfaction guaranteed. Call
LOVERIN & BROWNE, Chicago.

SALESMEN — OF BUSINESS EXPERIENCE and ability to address the right party will secure profitable employment and steady work. Apply between 9 and 12 a. m. International Society [DAVIS], 1 Wabash-av.

SALESMEN—CRACKERJACKS TO REPRESent us in Chicago, Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, and Iowa for the best and cheapest computing scale; something entirely new. FELIX & MARSTON, 55 S. Water-st., Chicago.

SALESMEN—10, FIRST-CLASS, TRAVELING, for fruit trade; one that can produce business in territory; permanent position to good strong salesmen. M. RANKIN, 543 Marquette Bldg.

SALESMEN TO HANDLE STANDARD LINE of high-class tea, coffee, and spices; specialty or roasted coffee to retail grocery trade; liberal commission; side line. Address H 540, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—A FEW GOOD SALESMEN WANTed in a large wine concern; big commission and salary paid. Apply 483 W. North-av.
CLICOT-CHENDON CO.

SALESMEN—2, EXPERIENCED IN SELLING office supplies. Call mornings. 23 Rush-st. Ask for Cottrell.

SALESMEN—EXPERIENCED INSTALLMENT; commission and guaranteed salary. Columbia Phonograph Co., 88 Wabash-av.

SALESMEN—ON COVER WAGON; GOOD WAges to experienced men having restaurant and family trade. DATE, 6 Wells-st.

SALESMEN—TEN, CLEVER, ON SALARY, ACcustomed with city grocers; also finest side line out. Address N 230, Tribune office.

SALESMEN SELL AN ADVERTISED SPEcialty to retail drug trade; $75 or less than 20,000 families; for real estate work; home work; good pay; no canvassing; no publicity.
C. C. SHACKLETT, 1 Madison-st., Chicago.

WANTED—MEN WITH RIG TO INTRODUCE Monarch Poultry Mixture; $20 weekly and expenses; year's contract; weekly pay; address, with stamp, Monarch Mfg. Co., Box 928, Springfield, Ill.

AGENTS!! $2.50 OUTFIT YIELDS $3.00 PROFIT; every selling article; experience unnecessary; send or inclose stamp. "Manager," 312, 130 Dearborn.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SOLICITORS—IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A permanent position where you can work with us, we can offer you a permanent engagement and good money. IF YOU ARE WILLING TO WORK WE CAN OFFER IT. BURNS CO.,
70 LA SALLE-ST.

SOLICITORS—NEW COMPANY WANTS TWO good solicitors, experienced in suit cloth work, to go out of city; will pay $15 per week and expenses to right parties; answer quick. Address R 367, Tribune office.

SOLICITORS—WE WANT A FEW MORE GOOD solicitors, either men or women. $3 to $5 a day easily made working for us in your own vicinity; good opening for the right persons; investigate. E. R. VOGEL, 84 La Salle, Room 814.

SOLICITORS—FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR LES Grandes Modes de Paris and the American Dressmaker, a new trade journal; on commission. Morse Publishing Co., 84 Wabash-av.

SOLICITORS—MEN AND WOMEN, TO SELL the United States Mutual Investment Co.'s certificates; best ever offered to the public. Call and be convinced. R. 512-514 Chemical Bank Bldg.

SOLICITORS — WINDOW SHADES. CHAS. PRETSCHOLD, 2963 State-st.

SOLICITORS—FOR THE SALE OF MEXICAN plantation shares. Address H 414, Tribune office.

TRAVELING SALESMAN—FOR HIGH GRADE specialty; contract balance this year and next if sales satisfactory; must be wide awake hustler and well recommended; no side line. American Standard Jewelry Co., Detroit, Mich.

TRAVELING SALESMAN—TO CARRY SMALL drug side line; give references and first; with work, etc. Address H 399, Tribune office.

TRAVELING SALESMAN—HUSTLER, AMONG the country drug trade. Address, giving references, etc., H 398, Tribune office.

TRAVELING SOLICITORS—RELIABLE, GOOD address; salary $50 monthly and commission. Address N 251, Tribune office.

YOUNG MEN—EDUCATED, INDUSTRIOUS, for special work; traveling; salary and expenses; references required. R. 517, 315 Dearborn-st.

Boys.

BOY—A RELIABLE MESSENGER BOY TO DEliver package; must know the city; reference required; $5. Address P 1, Box 844.

BOY—BRIGHT, ENERGETIC, FOR OFFICE work and errands; good chance for right party. Apply 208 E. Dearborn-st., between 11 and 2.

BOY—BRIGHT, AGE 16, FOR ERRANDS; $3.50. R. 46, 151 Washington-st.

BOY—BRIGHT, SOUTH SIDE, 16, FOR ERrands; $4. G. E. OTIS, 92 La Salle-st.

BOY—BRIGHT, IN ASSEMBLING ROOM. LEONARD CO., 15th and Larkin-sts.

BOY—FOR OFFICE AND ERRANDS; NEAT, references. Room 911, 185 Dearborn-st.

BOY—TO WORK IN DRUG STORE. CORNER Berry and Evanston-avs.

BOYS—BRIGHT, INTELLIGENT BOYS, 14 TO 16 years of age, to run errands in our offices and merchandise departments; must be neat and come well recommended. SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., Fulton and Jefferson-sts.

BRIGHT BOY—FOR ERRANDS AND OFFICE work. SIMS, WILSON & SIMS, 109 Wabash-av.

CASH AND DELIVERY BOYS—14 YEARS AND older. Apply to Supt.,
THE HUB.

OFFICE BOY—ABOUT 15 YEARS OLD; MUST be neat and clean in habits and bright and ambitious. Address in handwriting, P 441, Tribune office.

OFFICE BOY—BRIGHT; CAPABLE; ONE AC-customed to copying letters and getting off the mail. Address, in handwriting, stating age, experience, and salary expected, R 363, Tribune.

OFFICE BOYS—EXP., GOOD PENMAN; $3. $5. $6. WILSDON, 184 Monroe-st.

OFFICE AND ERRAND BOYS—GOOD REFS. $4. K. WILSDON, 184 Monroe-st.

OFFICE AND ERRAND BOY — CLEAN AND neat; $4. Suite 46, 94 La Salle-st.

OFFICE BOY—CALL BETWEEN 8 AND 9 ON Thursday morning. Room 707 Medinah Temple.

OFFICE BOY—APPLY IN OWN HANDWRITING; wages $3. Address R 200, Tribune office.

Trades.

BOILER MAKER—ANSWER IN OWN HANDwriting; state experience. R 305, Tribune.

CABINET MAKER—AND WOOD CARVER—Good wages; steady employment.
ADAM SCHAAF, 256-400 W. Monroe-st.

DRAFTSMAN—FAMILIAR WITH APPRAISing; single, bright young man; good position to right party; fine chance to work up. C. PERRY, 402, 134 Monroe-st.

EXPERIENCED REED CHAIR ROLLERS AND reed chair makers; must be good. Address VEAL BROTHERS, Michigan City, Ind.

FIRST-CLASS DENTISTS—3, AT ONCE, FOR out of city. The Johnson-Lund Co., 706 Champlain Bldg.

GOLD BURNISHER—APPLY MANAGER PULLman Car Works, Pullman, Ill.

GOOD STICKER MEN—8, AND SIX GOOD bench men at once. Omaha Wood Working Co., 1020-35 So. 18th-st., Omaha, Neb.

GRINDER, METAL POLISHER, AND BUFFER —Must be able to work close to size if required; one who has had chucking and polishing room preferred. Answer, giving full particulars as to age, experience, references, and wages expected, P 277, Tribune office.

JEWELER—WHO CAN DO ALL KINDS OF jewelry and clock repairs and can do plain engraving. A. E. ELSE, Bloomington, Ill.

MATCHER HANDS—FOR HARDWOOD FLOORing. John Spry Lumber Co., Ashland-av., s. of 22d-st.

OPERATORS—ON MEN'S COATS. 256 E. MADIson-st., Third floor.

PATTERN AND MODEL MAKERS—2; GOOD, skilled men for automobile work. Address THOS. B. JEFFERY & CO., Kenosha, Wis.

PIANO ACTION FINISHER AND TONE REGUlator; very high wages; steady employment. 396-400 W. Monroe-st.

PIANO POLISHER—GOOD WAGES; STEADY employment. 147-149 W. Madison-st.
ADAM SCHAAF.

STATIONARY ENGINEER — STEADY EMployment. Address R 358, Tribune office.

TAILOR—LADIES' [MAN]; GOOD WAGES AND a 1st month's salary. Address MRS. FRANK BROWN, Ladies' Tailor and Dressmaker, 502 Brown Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

TAILORS AND PRESSERS—STEADY POSITION for good workmen. SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., Fulton and Jefferson-sts.

TAILORS — THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED men and women. Apply Superintendent, The Hub.

TAILORS—GOOD BUSHELMEN AND PRESSers.
UPHAM, 142 31st-st.

TINNER—FURNACE MAN. NETZ BROS., 107 23d-st.

WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRERS—94 STATEst.

WATCHMAKER AND ENGRAVER—STEADY employment. LEBOLT & CO., Palmer House Blk.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

COACHMAN—STRICTLY SOBER AND WILLing; must have reference as to sobriety. Room 222, 225 Dearborn-st.

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS—HONEST WORKERS WANTED. I can and will convince at my own expense that I have the best thing for the money ever offered the people. A line of articles, absolute necessities, needed by every one, that have no equal, that sell at sight, that stand the test, that protect their agents; they stay with customers and the demand grows and they receive all the benefits therefrom; if you've been fooled by fakers, frauds, and sharks who advertise for quick-money SUCKERS and think to make it with honest men, don't write me, who never fails to do more than he promises, who has all the money he needs to conduct his business, or credit to get it, but write and give me the names of five references that I may know I can safely trust you with goods to start you; no experience a necessity, no capital required. Men and women, old or young, make more money selling my articles than ever before by any other method, making money and friends always. A permanent, pleasant, profitable, and growing business. Fakers need not apply. I am the only commercial agencies, to any bank or reputable business concern in Chicago, and before you receive any proposition I must know if you are trustworthy. THEO. NOEL, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—OUR GREAT SET OF Christmas books are selling rapidly; best and newest books for children; colored pictures; lowest prices; best sellers ever known. Agents selling from 12 to 25 books per day. Also Life of Wm. McKinley and Complete Story of His Assassination, including Lives of Lincoln and Garfield and Stories of Their Assassination; about 500 extra large pages; biggest, best book; superbly illustrated; lowest price; handsome and valuable premium; 75 per cent to agents; one book free with each ten ordered; freight paid; credit given; no experience necessary; outfit free; sell the best book, make the most money we give the most liberal treatment. All orders shipped day they are received. We own the largest binding house in America; the only publishers shipping books promptly. HENRY NEIL, 323 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

WE CAN PROVE THAT OUR GENERAL agents make $25 per day; no experience needed; our circulars teach you; the best selling and quickest sold book in the world; if you are making less than $300 per month write to us; don't waste stamps and money on catch-penny advertisements; we forfeit $50 to any person proving we do not send free samples at once on receipt of application, with full information to start right to work to earn $25 per day. BRAHAM CO., R 681, Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS—ABSOLUTELY FREE AS A PREMIUM The great $5 Kinkead book is now ready; published by F. F. Collier & Son; a beautiful, large volume, containing over 200 illustrations in the finest of half tone; it will be given away with Collier's Weekly;

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FOR SALE—

GIVEN AWAY. GIVEN AWAY. GIVEN AWAY.

In receipt of postal I will send you plans of 150 lots, located on West, North, and South side, in suburbs, for sale on monthly payments from $5 to $25, same as rent. No interest. Prices $1,175 to $5,000. Lot will cost you money only for a home.

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OVER 10,000 HOMES SOLD ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS IN 22 YEARS.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—MANUFACTURING property; large or small quantities; will arrange terms; for building; lowest switching charges. H. W. WALKER & CO., 201 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—MFG. PLANT: GROUND 200X500; has 2 trunk lines; power; shafts; also dock privileges. MONTAGUE, 205, 115 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—$3,000 EQUITY FOR $1,000 IN A fine brick store and flat, well rented, on a good residence street. Address F 580, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—$7,000; 6-FLAT EQUITY, FOR $2,500 Address P 419, Tribune office.

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FOR SALE—GET ON THE TRAIN—

FREE EXCURSION

SUNDAY, OCT. 27, AT 2 P. M.,

BY THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILWAY TO

DAUPHIN PARK.

HAVE YOU SEEN IT?

IDEAL HOMES ON EASY PAYMENTS.

MODERN, WELL-BUILT HOUSES.

ABUNDANT TRANSPORTATION OF ALL KINDS.

ONLY 24 MINUTES FROM HEART OF CITY.

FREE EXCURSION TRAIN will leave Illinois Central depot, foot of Randolph-st., stopping at all stations north of and including 63d-st.

Pure air, pure water, healthful, quiet, and restful. Rapid Transit Electric Railway, connecting with the South Side Elevated and with the Cottage Grove-av. cars. Fine churches and business men. Address P 567, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK; ATTRACTIVE, NEW two-story stone front residence, 12 large rooms, hot water heater; choice location; open; terms, $6,000. H. BINNEBY, 3462 Marquette-rd., Hyde Park.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—EQUITY IN 4-flat, near 35th and Grand-blvd. Address P 569, Tribune office. Leaving city.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK—STONE FRONT 3-story, steam heat, hardwood, etc.; rents for $747 per year; $7,500; easy terms.

FOR SALE—TO BUY A HOME ON THE BOULEvards or in Kenwood district, go to MATSON & CO., 604 Home Insurance Bldg.

FOR SALE—KIMBARK-AV., CHOICE VACANT, 50-foot lot, 132 feet deep; $1,000. A. A. PRIDMORE, 203 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE — VACANT CORNER NORTH OF 39th-st.; convenient to elevated, at $37 per foot. A. H. KINKAID & CO., 101 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-BLVD., NEW STONE front flat, No. 2008, $6,000. MATSON & CO., No. 208 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—6211 DREXEL, 12 FLATS, $14,000; rents, $1,800; cash $1,800, bal. easy from rents.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—METROPOLITAN ELEVATED—

$15—A MONTH—$15.

3 FACTORY HOUSES BUILDING.
12 FINISHED.
4 SOLD.
5 OCCUPIED.

AND SEE THEM. COUNT THEM.

Well arranged houses on West Side; contain reception hall, parlor, dining-room; kitchen, bath-room, pantry; some houses have mantel, oak mantel, sideboard, open plumbing, set tubs, hardwood floors, porcelain bathtub, sewer, water, gas, set stationary washbowls, excellent neighborhood; $60,000 school two blocks; price $2,500; $150 cash and $15 month.

Also 2 in Lawndale, Humboldt, and Costello, just north of Armitage-av.

HOW TO GET THERE.

Take Humboldt Park line Metropolitan elevated to Lawndale-av. station and walk north four blocks to Costello-av.; just north of Armitage-av.; or take Lawndale-av. car to Armitage-av., get off at Lawndale-av. and walk north.

Houses open every day. Go and see them or call at office, 3236 Fullerton-av., and you can easily earn from $5 to $10 per week. S. E. GROSS, 6TH FLOOR MASONIC TEMPLE, STATE AND RANDOLPH-STS.

$2,000 TO LOAN; $2,000 TO BUY; $4,000 TO EXCHANGE; $8,000 TO SELL; $12,000 TO RENT; $16,000 TO BUILD; $20,000 TO INSURE; $24,000 TO LEASE; $28,000 TO ABSTRACT; $32,000 TO ORNAMENT; $36,000 TO PAINT; $40,000 TO PAPER; $44,000 TO PLUMB; $48,000 TO ROOF; $52,000 TO WARM; $56,000 TO DRAIN; $60,000 TO LIGHT; $64,000 TO PAVE; $68,000 TO GRADE; $72,000 TO SEWER; $76,000 TO WATER; $80,000 TO ENGINEER; $84,000 TO ARCHITECT; $88,000 TO SURVEY; $92,000 TO CONVEY; $96,000 TO ASSESS; $100,000 TO DEED; $104,000 TO MORTGAGE; $108,000 TO FORECLOSE; $112,000 TO REPLEVY; $116,000 TO ATTACH; $120,000 TO ARBITRATE; $124,000 TO LITIGATE; $128,000 TO DEFEND; $132,000 TO PROSECUTE; $136,000 TO ARREST; $140,000 TO IMPRISON; $144,000 TO HANG; $148,000 TO BURY; $152,000 TO PROBATE; $156,000 TO ADMINISTER; $160,000 TO DISTRIBUTE; $164,000 TO RECEIVE; $168,000 TO DISBURSE; $172,000 TO RECONCILE; $176,000 TO DIVORCE; $180,000 TO MARRY; $184,000 TO REMARRY; $188,000 TO REMARRY; $192,000 TO REMARRY; $196,000 TO REMARRY; $200,000 TO REMARRY; $204,000 TO REMARRY; $208,000 TO REMARRY; $212,000 TO REMARRY; $216,000 TO REMARRY; $220,000 TO REMARRY; $224,000 TO REMARRY; $228,000 TO REMARRY; $232,000 TO REMARRY; $236,000 TO REMARRY; $240,000 TO REMARRY; $244,000 TO REMARRY; $248,000 TO REMARRY; $252,000 TO REMARRY; $256,000 TO REMARRY; $260,000 TO REMARRY; $264,000 TO REMARRY; $268,000 TO REMARRY; $272,000 TO REMARRY; $276,000 TO REMARRY; $280,000 TO REMARRY; $284,000 TO REMARRY; $288,000 TO REMARRY; $292,000 TO REMARRY; $296,000 TO REMARRY; $300,000 TO REMARRY; $304,000 TO REMARRY; $308,000 TO REMARRY; $312,000 TO REMARRY; $316,000 TO REMARRY; $320,000 TO REMARRY; $324,000 TO REMARRY; $328,000 TO REMARRY; $332,000 TO REMARRY; $336,000 TO REMARRY; $340,000 TO REMARRY; $344,000 TO REMARRY; $348,000 TO REMARRY; $352,000 TO REMARRY; $356,000 TO REMARRY; $360,000 TO REMARRY; $364,000 TO REMARRY; $368,000 TO REMARRY; $372,000 TO REMARRY; $376,000 TO REMARRY; $380,000 TO REMARRY; $384,000 TO REMARRY; $388,000 TO REMARRY; $392,000 TO REMARRY; $396,000 TO REMARRY; $400,000 TO REMARRY; $404,000 TO REMARRY; $408,000 TO REMARRY; $412,000 TO REMARRY; $416,000 TO REMARRY; $420,000 TO REMARRY; $424,000 TO REMARRY; $428,000 TO REMARRY; $432,000 TO REMARRY; $436,000 TO REMARRY; $440,000 TO REMARRY; $444,000 TO REMARRY; $448,000 TO REMARRY; $452,000 TO REMARRY; $456,000 TO REMARRY; $460,000 TO REMARRY; $464,000 TO REMARRY; $468,000 TO REMARRY; $472,000 TO REMARRY; $476,000 TO REMARRY; $480,000 TO REMARRY; $484,000 TO REMARRY; $488,000 TO REMARRY; $492,000 TO REMARRY; $496,000 TO REMARRY; $500,000 TO REMARRY; $504,000 TO REMARRY; $508,000 TO REMARRY; $512,000 TO REMARRY; $516,000 TO REMARRY; $520,000 TO REMARRY; $524,000 TO REMARRY; $528,000 TO REMARRY; $532,000 TO REMARRY; $536,000 TO REMARRY; $540,000 TO REMARRY; $544,000 TO REMARRY; $548,000 TO REMARRY; $552,000 TO REMARRY; $556,000 TO REMARRY; $560,000 TO REMARRY; $564,000 TO REMARRY; $568,000 TO REMARRY; $572,000 TO REMARRY; $576,000 TO REMARRY; $580,000 TO REMARRY; $584,000 TO REMARRY; $588,000 TO REMARRY; $592,000 TO REMARRY; $596,000 TO REMARRY; $600,000 TO REMARRY; $604,000 TO REMARRY; $608,000 TO REMARRY; $612,000 TO REMARRY; $616,000 TO REMARRY; $620,000 TO REMARRY; $624,000 TO REMARRY; $628,000 TO REMARRY; $632,000 TO REMARRY; $636,000 TO REMARRY; $640,000 TO REMARRY; $644,000 TO REMARRY; $648,000 TO REMARRY; $652,000 TO REMARRY; $656,000 TO REMARRY; $660,000 TO REMARRY; $664,000 TO REMARRY; $668,000 TO REMARRY; $672,000 TO REMARRY; $676,000 TO REMARRY; $680,000 TO REMARRY; $684,000 TO REMARRY; $688,000 TO REMARRY; $692,000 TO REMARRY; $696,000 TO REMARRY; $700,000 TO REMARRY; $704,000 TO REMARRY; $708,000 TO REMARRY; $712,000 TO REMARRY; $716,000 TO REMARRY; $720,000 TO REMARRY; $724,000 TO REMARRY; $728,000 TO REMARRY; $732,000 TO REMARRY; $736,000 TO REMARRY; $740,000 TO REMARRY; $744,000 TO REMARRY; $748,000 TO REMARRY; $752,000 TO REMARRY; $756,000 TO REMARRY; $760,000 TO REMARRY; $764,000 TO REMARRY; $768,000 TO REMARRY; $772,000 TO REMARRY; $776,000 TO REMARRY; $780,000 TO REMARRY; $784,000 TO REMARRY; $788,000 TO REMARRY; $792,000 TO REMARRY; $796,000 TO REMARRY; $800,000 TO REMARRY; $804,000 TO REMARRY; $808,000 TO REMARRY; $812,000 TO REMARRY; $816,000 TO REMARRY; $820,000 TO REMARRY; $824,000 TO REMARRY; $828,000 TO REMARRY; $832,000 TO REMARRY; $836,000 TO REMARRY; $840,000 TO REMARRY; $844,000 TO REMARRY; $848,000 TO REMARRY; $852,000 TO REMARRY; $856,000 TO REMARRY; $860,000 TO REMARRY; $864,000 TO REMARRY; $868,000 TO REMARRY; $872,000 TO REMARRY; $876,000 TO REMARRY; $880,000 TO REMARRY; $884,000 TO REMARRY; $888,000 TO REMARRY; $892,000 TO REMARRY; $896,000 TO REMARRY; $900,000 TO REMARRY; $904,000 TO REMARRY; $908,000 TO REMARRY; $912,000 TO REMARRY; $916,000 TO REMARRY; $920,000 TO REMARRY; $924,000 TO REMARRY; $928,000 TO REMARRY; $932,000 TO REMARRY; $936,000 TO REMARRY; $940,000 TO REMARRY; $944,000 TO REMARRY; $948,000 TO REMARRY; $952,000 TO REMARRY; $956,000 TO REMARRY; $960,000 TO REMARRY; $964,000 TO REMARRY; $968,000 TO REMARRY; $972,000 TO REMARRY; $976,000 TO REMARRY; $980,000 TO REMARRY; $984,000 TO REMARRY; $988,000 TO REMARRY; $992,000 TO REMARRY; $996,000 TO REMARRY; $1,000,000 TO REMARRY.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—CARNEGIE SAYS THERE HAS been more money made in real estate than in all other lines of business together; and don't care only 9 miles from the city limits that I can sell for 1/3 the old price, $5 down, and the balance can be paid before 10 years' time, with improvements; is fortune. N. THOMASSON, 55 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES AT STICKNEY, ON Archer-av. electric line, $200 per acre. 1420 Unity Bldg.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FARM NEAR Valparaiso, Ind. 160 acres, house new; all modern, except heating; city water, 1½ miles; cattle, wagons, and buggies, and a number of outhouses; suitable for a gentleman's country residence, for summer boarders, or sanitarium; 5 minutes' ride north from Grand Trunk R. R. depot. WM. G. HEINEMANN & CO., 92 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE 160 ACRES CORN LAND, 8½ miles from Wiesaman, Ind., 90 mi. from Chicago; 2 from Logansport; well drained with open and tiled ditches; small house and barn; similar land in Ill. sells for $100 per acre; our price only, $80.

WATSON & BARTLETT, 160 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—

GREATEST BARGAIN EVER OFFERED.

ROUNDED, BY ATKINS AND OGLESBY-AVS. AND PERSHING-RDS.

LESS THAN $7 FOOT.

1,100 ft. frontage; electric cars pass it; connections perfect; it will retail next spring for $10 per foot; 2 section lines; streets all open; 1 block south of this property.

WATSON & BARTLETT, 160 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THE UNIMPROVED LAND SOUTH of Calumet Station, Pullman, between Gates-av. and Michigan-av., Pullman-av. and Lake Shore; approximately fifty-four (54) acres, with or without cottage. For particulars apply to WINSLOW, HERRICK & WINSLOW, 1 Nassau-st., New York.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK; ATTRACTIVE, NEW two-story stone front residence, 12 large rooms, hot water heater; choice location; open; terms, $6,000. H. BINNEBY, 3462 Marquette-rd., Hyde Park.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER, 160 ACRES, 3 MILES from Wheaton, 30 miles from Chicago; 100 acres under cultivation; 60 acres pasture; 2 wells; 2 houses; 2 barns; 2 cribs; 2 granaries; 2 chicken houses; 2 hog houses; 2 cow sheds; 2 wagon sheds; 2 corn sheds; 2 tool houses; 2 ice houses; 2 windmills; 2 tanks; 2 orchards; 2 gardens; 2 cisterns; 2 pumps; 2 hydrants; 2 lightning rods; 2 sets of harness; 2 sets of buggy harness; 2 buggies; 2 cows; 2 calves; 2 horses; 2 colts; 2 sets of bobs; 2 sets of sleighs; 2 sets of double harness; 2 sets of single

IN THE SOCIETY WORLD.

WEDDING OF MISS MAY WEBSTER TO MR. HAROLD ELDRIDGE.

Arrangements Completed for the Ceremony on Nov. 9—Miss Mary Louise Darling Married to Mr. Sewell T. Collins Jr.—Postoffice Afternoon to Be Given for St. Vincent's Infant Asylum at the Residence of Mrs. William A. Amberg.

At the wedding of Miss May Webster, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Webster of 2821 Prairie avenue, on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 9, to Mr. Harold Eldridge, Miss Louise Sheppard will be the maid of honor, and there will be four bridemaids—Miss Jane Standish of Detroit, Miss Anna Barker, Miss Katherine Eldridge of Indianapolis, and Miss Bertha Swenberg of Omaha. The groom's brother, Mr. William Eldridge, will be the best man, and the ushers will be Mr. Theodore R. Tyler, Mr. Harold W. Letton, Mr. Herman Webster, Mr. Stewart Webster, Mr. Page Chapman of New York, and Mr. Wallace Craig of Detroit.

Last evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Sewell T. Collins, 6254 Jackson Park avenue, their son, Mr. Sewell T. Collins Jr., formerly of Chicago, now of New York, was married to Miss Mary Louise Darling. The bride is the daughter of Mrs. Charles M. Berry of San Francisco, but has lived in New York. The Rev. Dr. Crane performed the ceremony at 8 o'clock in the presence of a small company of guests, and a reception was held at 8:30 o'clock. Miss Eva Hetherington was the maid of honor, and the groom's brother, Mr. Lathrop H. Collins, the best man. The bride's gown was of white crêpe de chine, trimmed with old lace, and her bouquet was of bride roses and lilies of the valley. Miss Hetherington wore pink crêpe de chine, and carried American beauty roses, roses being used principally in the decorations of the house. Mr. and Mrs. Collins left last evening for a short wedding trip. They will return to Chicago and remain until Thanksgiving. After Dec. 1 they will be at home at 236 West Fifty-fifth street, New York.

At St. Paul's Church in Kenwood the wedding was celebrated last evening at 8 o'clock of Miss Harriet Morgan Weed, daughter of Mrs. William Atwater Weed of 4024 Michigan terrace, to Mr. Percival Clinton Barnes of St. Louis. The Rev. Charles H. Bixby performed the ceremony. Miss Clara S. Weed, sister of the bride, was the maid of honor, and Mr. A. E. Suppinger of St. Louis, the best man. There were no bridemaids, but the four brothers of the bride—Mr. William F. Weed, Mr. Morgan Weed, Mr. C. F. Weed, and Mr. G. L. Weed—acted as ushers. The bride's gown was of white louisienne silk, trimmed with Duchesse lace, and her bouquet bride roses. Her sister wore pink organdie, with a bouquet of bridemaid roses. There was no reception, and Mr. and Mrs. Barnes left last evening for Cambria-Pittsburg, Kas., their future home.

Miss Edna M. Ocker, daughter of Mrs. Isabel Ocker, and Mr. John William Stevenson were married last evening at 6 o'clock at the residence of the bride's mother, 7740 Normal avenue, the Rev. W. E. Tilroe officiating. Miss Jessie Ocker was her sister's maid of honor, and Mr. C. R. Woodward of Denver the best man. A small reception was held at 7 o'clock. Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson have gone East on their wedding trip.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lyth Morley of Edgewater announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Bertha Louise Morley, to Mr. Charles Boardman Van Dyke.

Among the many entertainments being given in connection with the bazaar to be held at the Coliseum early in November for St. Vincent's Infant Asylum a unique affair will be the "postoffice afternoon" at the residence of Mrs. William A. Amberg, 449 North State street, on Thursday, Oct. 24. Each guest will bring four letters, which will be opened in the postoffice booth at the bazaar. Assisting in entertaining will be Mrs. Jerome Schulze, Mrs. Charles Sherman, and the following young women: Miss Genevieve Amberg, Miss Elizabeth Rend, Miss Marguerite Henneberry, Miss Katherine Russell, Miss Mary Bremmer, Miss Mary Green, Miss Mary Amberg, Miss Lena Connery, Miss Jane Green, Miss Mae O'Meara, Miss Stella Gaynor, Miss Mary Reddy.

Mrs. James W. Janney of 4729 Greenwood avenue will receive tomorrow afternoon from 4 till 6 o'clock.

At the luncheon and matinée party given yesterday by Miss Wilhelmina Forgan for Miss Lucile Chapin, besides the bridemaids, Miss Ethel Peck and Miss Genevieve Birkhoff were guests.

The annual concert of Yale Glee and Banje clubs will be held on Monday evening, Dec. 23, in Studebaker Hall.

Elaborate preparations are being made for the cotillon at the Germania club on Saturday evening. Dancing will commence at 8:30 o'clock, and there will be a banquet at 10, after which Mr. Richard Schmidt will lead the cotillon.

Mrs. W. J. Chalmers and Miss Joan Chalmers, who returned last week from Europe, go out today to Lake Geneva. They will return to their town house, 181 Lincoln Park boulevard, before the horse show.

Mr. and Mrs. Orson Smith have closed their Highland Park summer home. Mrs. Smith is in New York this week.

The Atlan Ceramic Art club will hold its annual reception on Thursday, Oct. 31, from 2 till 5 o'clock in the rooms at the Art Institute. The exhibition will close on Nov. 13.

Mr. Alfred McEwen leaves tomorrow for Greenfield, Conn., where his marriage to Miss Margaret Robinson will be celebrated on Oct. 30.

General and Mrs. M. D. Hardin of 538 North State street have come in from Lake Forest.

Mrs. H. O. Stone will go abroad in the early winter, and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Stone will occupy her Prairie avenue home.

The Aloha club will hold its annual reunion and reception this evening in room 805 Atwood Building.

OBSERVE A GOLDEN WEDDING.

Mr. and Mrs. Michael Kennedy Celebrate at Their Residence, 825 South Turner Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Michael Kennedy celebrated their golden wedding at their residence, 825 South Turner avenue, yesterday. Among the guests were eight children, twenty-one grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren.

SILK MANUFACTURE AWARDED.

Buffalo Exposition Jurors Bestow Upon Chicago Firm Seven Separate and Distinct Highest Awards.

The official list of awards at the Buffalo Exposition was published officially last week. While nearly all classes of manufacture are enumerated, none is more interesting than the recognition given to silk threads, embroidery silk, and silk linings. In these lines the published lists show four exhibitors. Special prominence is given to Belding Bros. & Co., their name appearing in seven different classes as receiving five gold medals, one silver medal, and one honorable mention. The other exhibitors combined received but six awards, only one of which was a gold medal.

Mr. W. A. Stanton of Belding Bros. & Co., when shown the list published in the Buffalo Express, said: "While the awards are merely due recognition of the superiority of our products, such recognition is gratifying because the jurors at Buffalo who passed upon the exhibits were of the very highest character and ability, being government experts and the ablest men that could be found in the United States to pass upon the different products. Dr. H. S. Pritchett, President of the Boston School of Technology, was chairman. These men not only gave the highest awards to every one of our lines of manufacture, which include silk threads for sewing and embroidering, silk linings, hosiery, embroideries, surgical silk, electrical silk, etc., but they awarded a gold medal on the manner and character of the installation of our goods. The jury could not have done more for us."

That successful food product, Horlick's Malted Milk, is imitated; take no substitute.

SHORT STORY OF THE DAY.

Miss Maxwell's Triumph.

BY M. M. COWPER.

TWO men sat in Courtney Thorpe's office—one, the manager himself; the other, Leonard Markwick, author of "A Passing Fancy," the play which Thorpe had just accepted.

"Then you approve of my engaging Gilbert Strangeways for James Sinclair?"

"O certainly!" The youthful author was so much gratified by this deference to his opinion that he found it difficult to maintain his man-of-the world pose. As it hapened, the manager had already settled the cast in his own mind, but he had a reputation for unequaled courtesy to live up to. Consequently he put another tactful question.

"Have you any one in your mind's eye for Violet Trehearne?"

At that innocent inquiry the author, despite his five-and-twenty years, blushed.

"I had thought of Gertrude Maxwell," he ventured diffidently.

Thorpe nodded approvingly. "Odd we should have pitched on the same!" he remarked. "You know her, perhaps?"

"Not exactly, but I've met her at one of those charity shows. Don't you think she's the woman to do Violet?"

"The question is whether we shall get her," said Thorpe dubiously. "I believe Wilmot has offered her an engagement."

"But you said Violet Trehearne was an out-of-the-way good part," said the author deprecatingly.

"So it is, my dear fellow; so it is; but that won't help us if she has already closed with Wilmot. However, I think I may be able to work it."

Gertrude Maxwell was one of those fortunate young women who reach the summit of the ladder of fame at a bound instead of climbing thither laboriously, rung by rung.

Public opinion, however, differed as to Miss Maxwell's claim to her high position in the theatrical firmament. Some went so far as to assert that she possessed no qualification for her profession beyond a certain charm of manner which clung to her alike on and off the boards. Frankly, Miss Maxwell's face and personality were her fortune—a fortune which, having launched her successfully, went yet further and contrived in the majority of cases to disarm the hostility of hard-headed critics.

Two letters were handed to Courtney Thorpe the following day. Their contents were, respectively, as follows:

"Dear Courtney: What a 'cute chap you are! Of course, I accept, although it seems playing it a bit low on the girl. Mind you, I haven't seen her for some time, and she may have transferred her affections meanwhile. I rather hope she has. You are sure to come out on top either way—you always do. By the way, who is your promising author? Never heard of him. Yours ever,

"G. STRANGEWAYS."

"Dear Mr. Thorpe: Many thanks for your note. I had not come to terms with Mr. Wilmot, so am at liberty to accept your offer to play Violet Trehearne in 'A Passing Fancy.' Yours sincerely,

GERTRUDE MAXWELL."

"P. S.—You are right in thinking I have already met Mr. Strangeways. We were in the same company about a year ago."

Courtney Thorpe smiled complacently over the postscript.

"I thought you would rise to that fly, Miss Gertrude Maxwell," he said.

"A Passing Fancy" shaped well, but as the first night approached the author lost both his sleep and appetite, a state of things not entirely associated with anxiety as to the fate of his play. In addition Markwick had fallen violently in love with Gertie Maxwell, a fact sufficiently patent to al.

Gertie's eyes, which were just the color of speedwell, were responsible for causing Markwick to rush upon his fate the day before "A Passing Fancy" was to be produced.

"I am so sorry, Mr. Markwick, but it's quite impossible, quite."

Markwick grew white. "Some one else— I suppose?" he said jerkily.

"I wish there was!" said Miss Maxwell.

Markwick looked at her in bewilderment.

"It's like this," she said desperately. "Perhaps, if I tell you, it will make it easier for you to put me out of your mind; you will see that I am not what you think. I love a man who doesn't care a rap for me. I accepted this engagement only to be near him, to see him, perhaps to touch his hand sometimes, or his sleeve. That is all I live for through each day, each long, weary day. O! you can't despise me fore than I despise myself, but I can't help it—I can't."

"I understand," said Markwick gently.

Miss Maxwell's eyes filled with tears at the look which had come into his face.

"Don't make me feel I have spoilt everything for you," she murmured, "tomorrow."

"Tomorrow? You mean the play? What does that matter?"

"It does matter. And you will forget me, indeed you will, if you try."

"Shall you forget?"

Miss Maxwell winced.

"Forgive me," said Markwick gently; "only, it's no use saying that. Time works miracles, and all the rest of it, but, if a cut goes deep enough, well—the scar stays. There! I've upset you—I'm such a clumsy fool. For heaven's sake, don't cry; you'll hurt your eyes. Of course, you're right; I shan't give it a thought in a day or two, not a thought——"

He stumbled to the door like a man stricken with blindness.

Left alone, Gertie Maxwell cried her speedwell eyes out.

. . . . . .

The house was crowded. The usual first-nighters were present, also the serried ranks of critics. The success of "A Passing Fancy" was never for a moment in doubt, and, moreover, the piece was a success on its own merits, apart from the marvellous acting of Gertrude Maxwell. Her scenes with the man whose passing fancy she had been were superlative, incomparable. Even the impartial countenances of the critics relaxed, and those who had hitherto declared themselves skeptical of her powers owned themselves converted. Incontestably Miss Maxwell had "arrived!"

"Superb acting!" volunteered a junior to old Wentworth of the Paragon. The veteran critic nooded cursorily, but his smile was enigmatical.

"Is it acting?" he muttered under his breath.

The curtain fell to that sweetest of all music in a manager's ears, unqualified applause. When Miss Maxwell was led before the curtain, first by Gilbert Strangeways, and again by the author, there was not a woman in the house but would have gladly changed places with her. Beauty and success were the gods' gifts to Gertrude Maxwell, an intoxicating combination. Markwick was as white as the flower in his buttonhole; the hand which held Gertrude's trembled; he had not yet raised his eyes above the roses on her breast.

"Lucky beggar!"

"He looks pretty seedy."

"Success doesn't seem to agree with him."

"Feeling the strain a bit, I should say."

"What a lovely woman she is!"

The applause thundered in Markwick's ears like the roaring of the sea. For years he had dreamt of this night, hungered for it, slaved for it! He wondered if the noise would ever lessen. Was he doomed to stare at those upturned faces forever?

"What did I tell you, my dear fellow? Your name's made—made!" said the radiant manager.

Gertrude and Markwick had regained the comparative shelter of the wings. For the first time that night their eyes met.

Gertrude held out her hand.

"My best congratulations," she said. "It is a triumph."

"For us both," said Markwick grimly.

Under the rouge Miss Maxwell's face had turned a queer gray color, her lips smiled stiffly, and the blue eyes which were responsible for Markwick's undoing stared stonily like the glassy orbs of a doll.

A fresh burst of applause rang out: Courtney Thorpe had stepped before the curtain and was making one of his inimitable little speeches, but the graceful sentences struck meaninglessly on Markwick's ears. "Appreciation—gratitude—Mr. Leonard Markwick—success," and with the last words Gertrude Maxwell fainted away.

A note was brought to Markwick later in the evening. "Come and see me tomorrow afternoon. G. M.," said the faint pencil scrawl. The words sang unceasingly in his brain to the varied accompaniment of popping corks, the buzz of congratulations more or less sincere, and Courtney Thorpe's overflowing geniality.

When at last Miss Maxwell's door was opened to him, the scent of a thousand flowers met his nostrils; the hall was transformed into a veritable bower. One great cluster of orchids and lilies stood out from the rest; the card attached bore the name of Gilbert Strangeways. He was vaguely aware that the trim maid cast a look of disapproval at his white face with the black shadows under the eyes; she had evidently detected that he had not been to bed the previous night. As a matter of fact, he had preferred to sit in a chair with Gertrude Maxwell's note in his hand.

After the glare of the streets the room appeared to be in semi-darkness, but he knew instinctively that she was not there. On a table stood a huge basket of white roses, the only flowers in the room. The blood flooded Markwick's face for a moment, and then ebbed, leaving it paler than before. The flowers were those he had sent himself, but the words which trembled on his lips fled as Gertrude came in.

"I hope you are better?" was all he said.

"Yes, thank you."

Something in the girl's manner caused Markwick's heart to give a great leap, and as she lifted her eyes a moment later he needed no words to tell him what they conveyed. He caught the girl in his arms, and as she buried her head on his shoulder a thousand springs of gladness seemed to enter into his soul.

A NOVEL IN A NUTSHELL.

HOUSE BY BOULEVARD MUST GO.

Residence of John Simpson, in Humboldt Park, Ordered Torn Down Because Over Building Line.

Because the two-story frame dwelling of Mr. and Mrs. John Simpson in Humboldt boulevard, near Western avenue, is too close to the line of the thoroughfare, Judge Chetlain has ordered the owners to tear it down within sixty days. The decision was based on the grounds that the house violated an ordinance of the West Park board fixing a building line fifty feet from either side of the boulevard. The Simpson home is twenty-six feet over the line.

"Garland" stoves and ranges. Awarded first prize, Paris Exposition, 1900.

WORK OF BAPTIST SESSIONS.

Iowa Convention Listens to Address by the Rev. Dr Hulburt of Chicago at Cedar Falls.

Cedar Falls, Ia., Oct. 23.—The sixtieth annual State convention of the Baptist Church is in session in this city. The session was preceded by an address by the Rev. Dr. Hulburt of the University of Chicago. The program is divided into five conferences, the Iowa pastors at work in study, Iowa Baptist young people at work in self-development, State missions, Iowa Baptist women at work in missions, world missions.

No torture compares to that of a rheumatic. Prescription No. 2,851, by Hiner & Amend, quickest relief of all.

AMONG THE NEW BOOKS.

"WARWICK of the Knobs," by John Uri Lloyd, contains the germ of a good novel. Unfortunately for the artistic effect, however, the tale of rugged, primitive life is told in primitive fashion. The novel is illustrated with photographs of real scenes of the section of the country where the author received his inspiration and where he found—rather than placed—his characters. The pictures illuminate the faults of the book, for its realism also is photographic, too sharp and too limited in color tones.

The undeveloped material, nevertheless, is of decided interest. Warwick, his central figure, is a Cromwell Puritan brought forward 200 years. He is a "hardshell" Baptist preacher of the Knobs of Kentucky. On the theme of Warwick's ironclad doctrine of predestination the novel is written. The fatal fatalistic belief costs the preacher the lives of his children and his own honor, but he retains the fullness of it as long as he is kept in the reader's view.

Because he dared a hurricane to reach a meeting-house at an appointed time he rescues a stranger from a flood. That stranger enters his house to become the destroyer of his daughter. Because he took an oath to be at home on a certain night to guide the rebel General Forrest to safety he forces himself to take the union oath in order to go free from a custody into which another affair had taken him. But having reached home in time he refuses to guide General Forrest owing to the union oath he had taken. So his daughter assumes the duty.

When an armed man appears before the little party she is leading she fires. One of her brothers is the victim. Her own flight with her seducer follows because her father, content to let fate take its course, does not watch her. There are other incidents, but these are typical. The civil war looms always in the background, another somber factor in the scheme of the somber whole. (Dodd, Mead & Co.)

"The Award of Justice," by A. Maynard Barbour, has been reprinted by Rand-McNally company, Chicago. The strength and interest of this story of the Rockies depends in no way upon the art of its telling—there is none. Those who like men and women who have some of the strength of the wild nature amidst which they live will forget that the story has no literary style and no artistic plot. It is an interesting study of how many human types have been often identified with the development of a Western mine. The salted claim, the treachery of agents, the plots and counterplots to defraud are vividly portrayed, together with the personnel of a mining camp, the stolid mountaineer, the cunning gambler, men in legitimate pursuit of fortune, and men with darker reasons for their presence there, all gathered together within the rude walls of the mining camp boarding-house. A story like this gives a foretaste of how interesting a, but undeveloped literature of the new West might become.

Five additions are made to the Day's Work series issued by L. C. Page & Co., Boston. Each is religious in tone, brief, and practical. Probably the most attractive of the group of little volumes is a collection of a number of the Psalms. They are well chosen, and, without their numbers, are ascribed to the "Unknown Singers." The compilation is made by C. F. Dole. "The Lonely God" is a strangely beautiful little story by Coulson Kernahan. "Faith as Related to Health" is a brief résumé of some of the systems of faith and mental healing of the day by William E. Barton, who is also the author of another volume of the series, "Consolation," which is much on the order of a "daily help." "A Strange Sin" is by Mr. Kernahan, and is as mysterious and weird a little tale as "The Lonely God."

The English writer who calls herself "Zack" has collected a number of her short stories under the title of "Dunstable Weir," all of them being located near Dunstable and supposed to be told by her character, Zack himself. The one called "The Hall and He" is the best of the lot. Their author has a deep and intimate knowledge of bumble life in the English villages, which she exploits with a realism at times startling. The general tone, as may be expected, is rather depressing. Added to this is a dialect which no English critic would tolerate if it came from America. Some of it is translated in footnotes, but a glossary should be provided for such expressions as busticumed, simillication, dimmet, gapnesting, 'tiddn't, thic, hivers, ernel, tauntify, and kained, not to mention unfriendsome and fally-to-pieces. (Charles Scribner's Sons.)

If you want to read a bit of pure romance, without the slightest probability but full of sprightly dialogue, buy "My Lady Peggy Goes to Town," by Frances Aymar Mathews (Bowen-Merrill Co.). It couldn't happen in a thousand years, but it has an absorbing story, and Lady Peggy has enough adventure in London and on the road thither and back, to stock a dozen cut-and-slash dramas. And, by the way, as Miss Mathews writes for the theater, this story is probably already well on the way toward stage production. It is located in the time when George the Third was King, and it is one of those "Slife, 'Sblood, Stab My Vitals!" sort of books. By a judicious sprinkling of those expressions supposed to be the expletives of eighteenth century men, so many to the page, and by the introduction of other words common to the day, the author imagines she has caught the atmosphere and local color of the period of which she writes. A good many other people will agree with her, and, for the matter of that, there is no harm done, for the book is sure to attract a host of readers, and there is amusement enough in it to please them all.

Lady Peggy having by her coquetry driven to torture the man she loves, goes after him to the rooms of her twin brother. She disguises herself as a man—a suitor who has never been seen either by the brother or lover. She fights a duel with her lover, plays cards, and swaggers with them and their roystering companions, none of whom, not even the lover or brother, suspects her identity. She fools the other suitor also, and he never recognizes her. She shoots a highwayman and escapes on his horse, and finally, of course, is reunited to her lover. This is not to mention that Beau Brummel took a fancy to her, thinking her a fashionable buck, and carries her to his rooms, where she is measured by a tailor for a suit of men's clothes. If you shut your eyes to all that is likely or truthful you will enjoy Lady Peggy. The book is a joy as to the externals.

Dr. Henry Otis Dwight has had exceptional advantages with which to prepare an interesting book, and his work on "Constantinople and Its Problems" (Fleming H. Revell company) will not disappoint the reader. Dr. Dwight's long connection with the missionary interests in Turkey and Asia Minor has put him in full possession of a multitude of facts sure to escape the ordinary observer, and he has besides this the advantage of a broad and unprejudiced view of affairs, and a fluent, easy style.

Although he resided there almost during his entire stay as a representative of American Protestant efforts for the spread of the gospel, he will, we are sure, be found in his book nothing to offend those who hold to opposing faiths. He succeeds in being absolutely fair to all the various evangelical interests, and he even looks with a most tolerant and understanding eye upon the Moslem. In fact, one is continually astonished in reading his pages to find what a breadth of comprehension and view he puts into his work.

The anecdotes he relates concerning the life of the missionaries there, the dangers they encounter, the obstacles they overcome, the sacrifices they make, the successes they win, even in the face of defeat, and the overwhelming ignorance and prejudices they meet on the part of the people, leave the reader with an exalted idea of the noble mission and Christian fortitude of these later evangels of Christ. Above all, he has a sense of humor, and he succeeds admirably in putting himself in the place of the Mohammedan and seeing things from the other's point of view.

He is far from believing that the missionary cause is hopeless in Turkey or Armenia; he points to what has been done, and holds that as Constantinople was once the center of the world it still holds the greatest advantages, geographically and otherwise, for the spread of the gospel. There is a wealth of anecdote in his book, all bearing on Turkish life and character, and helping to their better understanding. The final chapter on the work of the mission press is most interesting.

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Marquise de Fontenoy Letter.

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TO what extent the Dreyfus case still continues to engage the attention of people in France may be seen from the extravagant and preposterous attempt which is being made in certain quarters to render the Prince of Monaco responsible for the death of President Faure. While no reputable paper has made any definite charges, quite a number of them are indulging in insinuations of the most direct character, which are quite as effective in their way, and contribute just as much to poison the popular mind against the Prince as if the accusations were publicly laid at his door.

The Prince, it may be remembered, was one of the chief champions of the prisoner of the Devil's Island, lavished large sums of money upon his cause, and visited a number of times in the course of his unfortunate man. It was in this connection, indeed, that he became involved in a controversy with Count Boni de Castellane, who challenged him to fight a duel, which the Prince declined on the ground that Boni was making use of a title and of armorial bearings which did not belong to him.

What has led to the revival of the rumors to the effect that the death of President Faure was brought about by poison is the publication of the book entitled "Propos de Felix Faure" (Reminiscences of Felix Faure), extracts of which have been published in the columns of the new play Indiscret, in the London Times, and other foreign papers, and which have attracted an immense amount of attention not only by reason of their undoubted authenticity but likewise because of the failure of either the widow or the daughter of the late President to repudiate them, or to deny any of the statements and remarks ascribed to him.

The preface of the book in question, which has just made its appearance, repeats in the most positive manner the story current at the time of Faure's death to the effect that he had succumbed to poison, and adds that it was administered to him in the form of a cigar.

It then goes on to show that the people by whom the President was surrounded were so blindly devoted to him as to absolutely preclude any possibility of one of them rendering themselves guilty of participation in an attempt upon his life, and also explains that the cigars used by the President were of a particular brand, specially made for him by old and trusted employés of the state tobacco factories, and sent to him in sealed boxes, so as to preclude any evil disposed person tampering with them for nefarious purposes. The poisonous cigar, it it argued, must consequently have been given to him by a stranger.

And then the writer of the preface draws attention to the fact that on the day of the President's death his threshold was only crossed by two strangers (that is, people not belonging to the household)—namely: the venerable Cardinal Richard and the reigning Prince of Monaco. In conclusion the writer expresses the opinion that the poison used was cyanide of potassium, and gives his reasons for this belief.

To cap the matter, a number of the most respectable organs of the Parisian press, after discussing this extraordinary preface, go on to describe in connection therewith the interview which took place between the ruler of Monaco and Felix Faure on the day of the latter's death, and as related by the Prince at the time to his friends and acquaintances. The Prince, it appears, called at the Elysée shortly after the departure of Cardinal Richard, and proceeded to give an account of his visit to Berlin, where, at the request of the President, he had taken advantage of his stay to urge upon the Kaiser the policy of visiting the French capital during the great exhibition.

Faure showed himself so gratified with what had been accomplished in the matter by the Prince that the latter felt encouraged thereby to talk to him of the subject nearest his heart—namely: the Dreyfus case, communicating to the President what he had heard about the matter at Berlin, and the utterances of German Generals and statesmen in favor of the innocence of the prisoner of the Devil's Island.

According to the Prince's own story, told at the time, Faure at once commenced to become irritated. He gave numerous signs of impatience and of dissent, and as the Prince paid no heed to these, Faure rose from his chair, walked up and down the room several times, exclaiming, as if talking to himself, "One has no right to tell me such things! One has no right to tell me such things!" and finally, quite beside himself, walked towards the door and held it open, as if inviting the Prince to take his departure.

The Prince stopped short, rose to his feet, walked towards the door, and, slightly bowing, exclaimed: "J'ai l'honneur de vous saluer, Monsieur le President," and was about to pass out when the President seemed all at once to recall to mind that the eyes of all those in the anteroom were fixed upon him with amazement and surprise, and, grasping the Prince's hand in his own, walked with him not merely to the door of the anteroom but to the head of the steps, that is to say, much farther than is required by etiquette, thanking him in a loud tone of voice for his "amiable visit," and asking him to call soon again at the Elysée.

On returning home the Prince expressed the opinion that the President had either gone crazy or was seriously ill, complaining bitterly that he had been treated in the most extraordinary manner. Two hours afterwards he learned of the President's death. It seems that Faure, having taken leave of the Prince, returned to his room, and within half an hour afterwards was found lying on the floor dying.

The most plausible explanation would be that Faure, being an apoplectic man, his scene with the Prince of Monaco and his subsequent realization of the fact that for once in his life he had been guilty of the most gross discourtesy, had brought on a fit to which he succumbed. But naturally this does not suit those anti-Dreyfusards, who now style themselves Nationalists, and who regard the friends and champions of Dreyfus as capable of every crime. They do not hesitate to point out that President Faure was the principal obstacle to the revision and reconsideration of the Dreyfus case, and assert that it was on this account that Faure was put out of the way, insinuating, as I have said above, that the Prince has had a hand in the President's death.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Important Night for Clyde Fitch.

Clyde Fitch will witness in London tonight the production by Beerbohm Tree of the latest of his several late plays, "The Last of the Dandies." The event is unusual in that the play never has had an American production. It is a reversal of custom that English players should come to American dramatists for plays, and for that reason alone it is to be hoped that success will come to the play. For Mr. Fitch the occasion will be momentous, as two other English players, George Alexander and Julia Neilson, have plays of his in their possession, ready to produce them should Mr. Tree's presentation furnish them with a good augury.

A few months ago, when Beerbohm Tree announced that he had a play with "the last of the dandies" as a character, it seemed probable that Mr. Fitch had refurbished "Beau Brummel" for transatlantic use. This intimation both actor and playwright denied, asserting that another and hardly less notorious dandy of a later period, Count d'Orsay, was the source of the title of the play.

It is likely, however, that a good deal of "Beau Brummel" has found its way into "The Last of the Dandies," for it would require wonderful and peculiarly un-Fitchlike restraint to keep from using the material which lay ready to hand in the earlier play. The endings between the two plays are identical, as the synopsis of the new play indicates. Count d'Orsay dies in exile in Paris, believing himself the host at a great dinner. Beau Brummel's attic is in Calais, but a difference in cities doesn't change the significance of the picture.

Moreover, Mr. Fitch has no reason to keep from borrowing from "Beau Brummel." Mr. Mansfield always has claimed that he himself dictated the play to the then unknown Mr. Fitch, and of late years Mr. Fitch's name has not appeared on the Mansfield programs. The playwright never has disguised his feeling of injury regarding the affair.

Not only Count D'Orsay but the Countess Blessington, about whom the feminine interest of "The Last of the Dandies" centers, also is a historical personage. Their relations with one another were not such as society could sanction, but they were the leaders of a Bohemian and a literary set. The young Benjamin Disraeli and the young Sir Edward Bulwer-Lytton are introduced as characters in the play, and were in fact of the Blessington court. Charles Dickens might have been added to the play list, but is not.

The play, according to its scenario, opens in D'Orsay's dressing-room, where the dandy (even as Beau Brummel was) is visited by his tailor, his coiffeur, and so on. The second act passes at Gore house, the residence of Lady Blessington, and at Crockford's gambling-rooms, having two scenes. The gambling resort was famous in its day. In the scene which takes place there D'Orsay loses a fortune to Bulwer-Lytton. Later in the play comes a river scene. The entire stage of Her Majesty's Theater is to be converted into a tank for the nonce, so that the boats can float on real instead of canvas water. The party travels up the Thames by virtue of a panoramic device, affording a parallel to the episode of automobiles in Mr. Fitch's American produced comedy, "The Way of the World."

The latter play was produced at Washington a week ago Tuesday. The next day Mr. Fitch sailed for London, expecting to arrive in time to supervise the last rehearsal.

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